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The above gentlemen are authorized to receip	
for money due us for subscription to our paper.	

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

THE SCHEME TO MURDER PRESIDENT LIN-

In the National Republican of January 23, 1865, was published the following: A SCHEME TO MURDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

A SCHEME TO MURDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following appears in the advertising columns of the Selma (Ala.) Dispatch:

One Million Dollars Wanted to Have Peace by the lat of March.—If the clivens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars. I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slanghter the three villains.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars toward this patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address box X, Cababa, ing to contribute will address box X. Cababa,

much. We did not say, on our return from plot" which would startle the world, and which were not at liberty to divulge. We didn't that we could divulge. We knew nothing definite therefore could divulge nothing.

very few words. A distinguished man of Kentucky stated to a partner of ours (many weeks after our return from Richmond), that he knew that the Confederates contemplated a movement or an action (we didn't say a "plot") that would startle the nation. He said that he had no right to say anything further about it. Of gard to it, for he knew nothing. So we simply stated (what we thought might be interesting the rebels were contemplating something that would amaze the country.

the assassination of the President and his Cabinet never entered our thoughts. We would Mr. Lincoln's. He rendered as more personal favors than all other Presidents ever did, and

news of the surrender of the insurgents. Armies are surrendering, guerillas are surrendering, Everybody will rejoice at this, we hope, as it bastens the hour of perfect peace. But there is room, and the occasion is meet, for another surrender which we should like to see effected. should like to witness the surrender of the privilege of indulging in "inextinguishable hate and holding. It would be one that would do more to extinguish the rebellion than the blood of opposition. It would be a novelty in the events of the great conflict. It would be an oasis of of infuriate vindictiveness which has seared the heart and closed the ears and eyes to melting charity for these many years. It would cause the fiery meteors of battle which have been shooting athwart our horizon to lose their redness and to assume the characteristics of the heralds of that good time whose coming has which, we will not permit ourselves to doubt, s the desire of all hearts. It is a work in which all parties may well contend for the mastery, and be emulous of the glory of outdoing each

soon to have a new and better condition of affairs. The chief rebel armies having surrendered, the partisan bands which have so long the 3d Kentucky cavalry, and is a gallant and infested the Border States will quickly disappear, for such military organizations cannot long sustain themselves except in co-operation with larger forces. The prospect is that peace and security will shortly reign throughout the districts which, during four years past, have been under military sway, disturbed by all the painful annoyances incident to a state of war. Following the inauguration of peace, the mails can safely pass, as heretofore, through all portions of the country, and all the varied Every farmer will once more feel safe at his home to pursue his labors without fear or hindrance, and the cause of agriculture will receive a new and more vigorous impetus than ever. Thousands of men who have been engaged either by Commissaries or Quarterment. But these men will quickly seek other fields of toil, either in the country or in cities. Thus will the industrial energies of the country be greatly strengthened. We would urge this Lemy of the Poromac.—This army is just now undergoing some important changes. The stational as a guard for that important line of communication. The 6th corps has moved off in support of a large body of cavelry, and is supposed to be on the way to join Sherman. The 2d and 5th corps are still encamped along the States of the Far West.

The manner in which General Sherman received the Far West.

The manner in which General Sherman received the Far States of the Earth of the manner in which General Sherman the uttered no murmuring words, but proceeded at once in the scale his dislike to that Napoleonic blunder, but he felt that it ill became the chief of a great restinct to indulge in warnings and menaces which he was notoriously unable, during our civil war, to back by material persuasions. It would have been casy and popular to plunge the country into a great foreign war; but that would have been to insure its permanent distribution the overlay, and is supposed to be on the way to join Sherman. The 2d and 5th corps are still encamped along the Sonthside railroad, near the scene of the late conflict.

The manner in which General Sherman received the Parsident's rejection of his agreement with Johnston when announced to him by General Grant was exceedingly becoming and illustrative of the exalted character of the man. He uttered no murmuring words, but proceeded at once in the strict of a large body of cavelry, and is supposed to be on the way to join Sherman. The 2d and 5th corps are still encamped along the Corps are still encamped along the Sonthside railroad, near the scene of the late conflict.

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He uttered no murmuring words, but proceeded exact from his foe the terms demanded by the not hesitate for a moment in yielding to the terms, knowing, as he did, how fruitless must be any effort of resistance to them. Johnston was not aware of the presence of Grant, the illustrious hero, with characterdeed upon the negotiations in which General Sherman alone was entitled to appear as the quitted himself with infinite grace, and the whole country is applauding him. He was too magnanimous to impair the immortal lustre of

terview with a Richmond correspondent several | They were nearly all captured at Salisbury, N. days ago, conceded that the complete overthrow | C., by the forces under command of Major-Genof slavery was one of the results of the rebel- eral Stoneman. They will be transferred to

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL. A young woman is very unlike a horse. She everything. onds to live after they are dead.

Women and children may not make a very that they wear wonderfully. If you wish the public to have an inkling of

everything, print it. Don't marry a soldier. You may fancy that

"What is your mistress doing?" "Undress-

The birds are the most successful of all agriculturists; their crops never fail. Many a military officer is so fond of fighting

ancient Harmonia, the offspring of Mars and If a German doesn't see as clearly as other Lawsuits-Prison clothing.

We have it on good authority that the gentleman who was "afraid of his life" has since Why are the rebels like vicious school-

boys? Because they dislike to be watched by s like an old boot-of no use without a fellow. The waves of the sea are a very dashing host.

o strike oil. It must be a slippery truth that lies at the ttom of an oil-well.

Some ladies wear rings on their fore fingers: thers on their five fingers—thumbs excepted.

It is well to contract debts. If they are of

the times. If a lady contracts a cold from wearing hoops, she will have the hooping-cough. Good injunction to hens-lay still.

An execrable singer gets the right pitch only When a lady is called on by a ghost, she generally receives her visitor Paris tasion-in bed. The poets talk much about "dream-music.

The only kind we ever heard was a snore. Great thoughts are not produced amid noise and mirth. The mind's thunderbolts, like those of the cloud's, are forged in silence and Never sleep in the company of the ladies: it

you do, you can't wink at them. Many a brave soldier who has often marched up undaunted to the cannon's mouth would hrink appalled before the mouth of an angry

Half the world's misery (Eden else) is owing to want of money, and all that want is owing

central calm at the heart of all agitation, the stormy convulsions of society may be seen silent as in a picture. Sincerity, or what claims the name, is always ready to perk up his obnoxious sentiments, pnasked into your notice, as Midas would his

ears into your face uncalled for. Imagination is a good blood mare; but the

jah's widow. Imagination is the bold face that

Condemn not a young woman that a man is

Interesting it is to observe how certainly all deep feelings agree in this, that they seek for hung:

solitude, and how they are nursed by solitude. A FIGHT WITH GUERILLAS .- On the 27th nst., Captain John P. Cummings, company A. Green River Battalion, Kentucky State forces, with thirty-five men and a detachment of Captain Bacon's company, 17th Kentucky cavalry, came up with nineteen guerillas in Hardin county, two miles and a half south of Big Springs. They captured five, killed four, and wounding four, three mortally. They also captured eleven and killed two of their horses. Only six of the guerillas made their escape.

In the fight Captain Cummings was wounded in fatal. Private Whiteworth, of his company, was wounded. Captain Cummings had two borses killed under him. The guerillas were commanded by Captain J. F. Collins, and were a part of Sue Mundy's gang. Most of them were dressed in his former costume-red, etc. The war being virtually at an end, we are They fought desperately. Part of the time they took shelter in two barns and a house. Captain Cummings has served three years in

> a verdict of \$5,000, Saturday, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in favor of Mrs. Wm. M. Chambers. She was injured about two years ago on the road, about seventy miles from this city. Her face was disfigured. She received scars, &c., and suffered much pain. The accident occurred from both a defect in a jury, if the defect in either the rail or tie was such as could not be guarded against by human care and foresight, and which could not be discovered by a close examination, the railroad company was not liable. But if the defect was such that by the utmost degree of human foresight, such as is exercised by very prudent and cautious persons, and by a very close examination could be discovered, they must find for the plaintiff a verdict as above. The case was ably argued by Bullock and Gazlay for the plaintiff, and G. A. Caldwell and Smith for the defend-

carry his body-guard to his ultimate destination, but what will become of them when, if

Lincoln.

Lincoln.

III He always kept us clear as might be of nation. It seems that Johnston did Gulf, whence he expects to embark for a distant shore?

The Courier des Etats, a leading French ournal, learns from authentic sources that Mr. to close all English ports against vessels carry ing the Confederate flag. It is said our minister bases his demand upon the fact that the Confederates have not a single port left, and hence that Confederate vessels can no longer

PRISONERS OF WAR .- Five hundred and forty-two prisoners of war, including one Colonel, John C. Breckinridge, pending the late | two Majors, eleven Captains, and twenty-five inference between Sherman and Johnson in | Lieutenants, were received at the Military Pris-

forms us that a squad of guerillas, fourteen in oves to say yes, but he answers "neigh" to number, visited Horse Cave last Saturday afternoon. Theodore Gould, formerly of Greenswith pistols, which were freely flourished and good impression at first, but the man who has discharged among the citizens of the place. the name of the Government to Lee are in the o furnish them with clothes and shoes thinks Dr. Walton received some injury by being struck on the head with a revolver. Mr. J. H. Mustain had a narrow escape with his life, a bullet which was fired at him grazing his head, and entered the railroad ticket-box-at his back. t will be all love and May, but it will probably destroying a package of tickets, because he did not use sufficient haste in delivering his watch and money so as to merit the approbation of amused themselves by pushing the show cases. The old poets rode on Pegasus; the modern ones have to go on foot. *

M. of three hundred dollars for their kind consideration in sparing his life. Messrs. Merris & and making love, that he seems to be, like the Young lost about one hundred and fifty dollars in money. Messrs. J. and H. Vilacet lost watches and money, and Messrs. Crane & Taylor lost four hundred dollars in money. Several people, it is because he has generally a thick citizens lost money, valuables, and watches besides those enumerated. Hearing the freight train going south, due there at 2:15, coming, they retreated a short distance, then returned and fired at the engineer. No "breaks on" was signalled while passing. Soon after this train passed they left, going toward the mouth of Little Barren, on the Glasgow and Munfordsent there from Cave City very raipidly, but arrived too late to effect anything. They took very few or no goods from the stores, but must have realized in money, watches, &c., near "But one citizen exhibited any disposition to fight them, and this only when they had been

Capt. J. P. Cummings, formerly of the 3d possible.

Insolence among men, though an unpopular went in pursuit of a guerilla band, and, coming the says:

much less to wear their uniforms in such States the says: on them near Big Spring, Hardin county, had Some milkmen mix a little water with their quite a spirited fight for fifteen minutes, in milk; most mix a little milk with their which four of the guerillas were killed, two mortally wounded, two slightly wounded, and The most powerful of ghosts—the spirit of five captured. Twelve fine horses were also captured. But we regret to learn that Captain Cummings, while charging in advance of his company, was shot by one of the scoundrels from behind a corn-crib, receiving wounds in three different parts of his person, from which | to return to any part of the loyal States. he died on the 28th.

BEECHER ON LINCOLN.-Last Sunday week Rev. H. W. Beecher preached a sermon on the death of President Lincoln, from the 4th and verses of the 34th chapter of Deutero in which he proved that the assassination of President Lincoln was but the expiring blow of the rebellion: that it was aimed at the life of the Government and the nation: that it had signally failed, and that Abraham Lincoln, though dead, had been clothed by the event with new influence. The following was Mr.

And now the martyr is moving in triumphal march, mightier than when alive. The nation rises up at every stage of his coming. Cities and States are his pall-bearers, and the cannon speaks the hours with solemn progression. Dead, dead, dead, he yet speaketh. Is Washington dead? Is Hampden dead? Is David dead? Is any man that was ever fit to live dead? Disenthralled of flesh, risen to the unobstructed sphere where passion never comes, he begins his illimitable work. His life is now grafted upon the infinite, and will be fruitful, as no earthy life can be. Pass on, thou that hast overcome. Your sorrows, oh people, are his I mans; your bells and bands and muffled drums sound triumph in his ears. Wall and weep And now the martyr is moving in triumphal sound triumph in his ears. Wail and weep misfortune is, she has too many paths before from thy midst an untried man, and from among her.

Truth is one and poor like the cruse of Eli dueror. Not this any more, but the nation's face that in the widow. Imagination is the hold face that of the cruse of the cr jah's widow. Imagination is the bold face that multiplies its oil.

A bad cold, like a murderer's conscience, often comes upon us about midnight, and vexes us for many hours.

Stakes are things that we at once loathe and long to look upon as the old enemies and temp-

madly in love with her. You might as well chants of New York," is the following notice blamea crystal river that a melancholy man has of an attempt to assassinate George Washing-drowned himself in it. or indirectly to any human being upon the face of the conspirators, Thomas Hickory, a private in the body guard of Washington, was

eneral, wrote to Colonel Richard Varrick a tter regarding the whole plot, in which the

"Sir: * * * * Last night was discovered most infernal plot against the lives of General Washington and Putnam. &c. Some of the illians concerned are in safe custody. Among them are Mr. Matthews, our Mayor, Gilbert them are Mr. Matthews, our Mayor, Gilbert Forbes, a gunsmith, a fifer and drummer of Gen. Washington's guard, &c. The particulars are not yet transpired (from officers who were employed to apprehend them) that a great reward was offered to assassinate Gen. Washington and Patnam—that a plan was found in their possession of all the fortifications, that whilst the regulars made the attack, some persons were to blow up the powder house, and others were to destroy King's bridge in order to prevent reinforcements from coming in from New England. In short, the plot was a most damnable one, and I hope the villains may receive a punishment equal to perpetual itching without nishment equal to perpetual itching without e benefit of scratching. "I am, sir, your most ob't serv't,

"PETER T. CURTINUS." [From the N. Y. York Tribune, April 24.]

WHAT HE DID NOT SAY. The earthly remains of our late President will this morning reach our city on their way to their final rest, and will remain with us till to-morrow afternoon. It seems, then, a fit moment for recalling attention to the wisdom and patriotism evinced by our loved and lost leader in reserve and silence—in what he took care not to say or during his occupancy of the Presidential chair. For many a feel has the credit of clever or smart sayings—perhaps justly, but to refrain from follies that are current and popular, stead-fastly refusing to lend them any countenance whatever, evinces a profound and evincible sagacity rare among even the ablest of public men. The earthly remains of our late President will

men.

I. Mr. Lincoln, throughout his arduous term of service of President—in fact, throughout his entire public career—utterly, stubbornly refused to otter a word calculated to embroil us in a contest with any foreign power. "One WAR AT A TIME"—the words with which he decided the Trent case—were the key-note of his entire official career. He never proposed the entire official career. He never proposed the dea, once so popular, of getting out of our dodoctrine" bravado, which so tickles the ears of was of course approved and canonic representation of Mexico, and he never

ment, now pervade the rebel breast, it was not incited by anything ever uttered by President

A HOME QUESTION.—The question has arisen

A HOME QUESTION.—The question has arisen

P. M. General of Kentucky, of the numLouis, a native Kentuckian, to a well-known ber of colored persons received to the United whether the Confederate officers and soldiers surrendered under the terms agreed upon by Gen. States service in the State of Centucky, from burg, is said to be their commander. They Grant and Gen. Lee have a right to return to April 1, 1864, to March 31, 865, it will be their homes in the loyal States. The terms of seen that the total number is 1,633: surrender granted by the Lieutenant-General in FIRST DISTRICT.

> following words: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate; the officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artil-

There is nothing said in this agreement about the locality of the homes of the rebel officers and men, but the permission "to return to their homes" is put broadly and without any qualification whatever. Had there been any doubt upon the subject. Under the exceedingly comprehensive language employed, it is not easy to perceive how those officers and men could be prevented from returning "to their homes," wherever they may be, without a violation of the terms of the surrender. What the thought in the mind of Gen. Grant may tion-if it occurred to him at all-we, of course, know not. The War Department, however, evidently somewhat embarrassed, has submitted the question to the Attorney-General, and the latter has decided that the officers and men under parole have not the right to return either ruge dimensions, contract them as much as Kentucky cavalry, on the 23d ultimo, in com-

needs elucidation itself much more than the terms of the stipulation between Grant and Lee. He uses "Northern States" and "loyal States" indiscriminately. Does he mean to use them synonymously? There have been State governments organized in Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana which have been rec ognized by the Government as loyal. Have dered, whose homes were in those States-and there are many such-a right to go to them? North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, and in fact in every one of the States lately or now in revolt against the Government. It they cannot return to such States, then, they can go nowhere in the country, and must consequently leave it. But this with the great maority of them is impracticable and impossible. They must, from the very necessity of the case. But it must be evident to them that they cannot so remain as enemies of the Government "Confederate Government" has collapsed, and very brief period, at the longest, they must decide the question each for himself, and the about, including women and children, we may quicker they decide it the better it will be for safely put the slaves lost to the farming interest them. What will be the use of an affectation | Kentucky at 45,000. of opposition to the Gavernment when they THE PLOT OF '76 TO ASSASSINATE WASHING- and can result only in mischief and ruin to them, its being the means of any good either directly

TON .- In Mr. Scoville's book, "The Old Mer- selves, without the shadow of any prospect of Meanwhile the War Department has issued the following order, announcing its intention to enforce the conclusions arrived at by the At-

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1865.
General Order No. 73:
The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments, and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the attorney-General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith. By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G. As Kentucky is a "loyal State," though not a War Department will prohibit such Confederate | wise citizens. For ourselves we confess freely paroled officers and men as have their homes that we have more interest in knowing what in this State from returning to them in that are President Johnson's views on the tariff quescapacity. They can, however, at once relieve tion, and on national banks, than what he themselves of the difficulty by taking the oath | would do with Jeff Davis; and we are firmly of of allegiance and conducting themselves hereafter as good citizens of the United States. Whether Attorney-General Speed meant to employ "loyal State" as synonymous with "Northern State"-in which case his opinion would not apply to Kentucky-and whether his construction of the terms of surrender agreed upon between Grant and Lee is technically correct not, we presume that the order of the War Department will be held as applicable here, and will consequently dents of the State, and since in the armies of the insurgents, from returning to it except upon as loval citizens evinced by their taking the customary oath of allegiance and keeping it. We suggest respectfully to them the propriety of this course; and, wherever there is any permitted communication between the parties, we suggest further that their relatives and friends should so advise them. They cannot wish to become "exiles from home." They cannot possibly desire, as it seems to us, to become outcasts and wanderers in foreign lands, quitting, forever, the shores beyond which repose the ashes of their ancestors, of their relatives, around whose hearts a thousand tender recolections cluster and will forever bind them, much, and has done much, to alienate those who should never have been separated; but it cannot stifle the cries of nature in hearts knit | ties. ilence the voices within. It cannot repress

the throbbings of that great world which lies remote from human observation in the depths of the bosom of every rational, thinking, intelwretches, moral monsters, whose exile from the and which they have cursed would be a good riddance, and devoutly to be wished; but these are merely exceptions, and we trust rare ones. which lie beyond the scope of our remarks. honorable persons, who, now that the struggle s substantially over, must wish to see its last emnants speedily disappear and be forgotten As they are to remain in the country, and as hey can do so only upon the condition we have mentioned, the more rapidly and gen rally they conform to it, the sooner they will niov that rest and those returning blessing of peace which they must be supposed ardently

C. Clay, of Alabama, and several other leading Grand Jury at Toronto for breach of the neu-

C. H. A. who were mustered at Columbus, Ky. and numbering 1,257. Nor does it include but a small portion of the 8th U. S. C. H. A. (1.201). mustered at Paducah-about three or four kundred. Add to this the number recruited during April, 1865, say 1,600, the total number of slaves enlisted in Kentucky will be 26,658. From vestigations made we are satisfied that there has been mustered in the State of Tennessee from Kentucky, in the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 101st C. Infantry 3,000; in the 1st Ill. U. S. C. They can do so only as its friends; and as the I, 500; 25th Ind. U.S. C. I., 500; 1st Ohio U. S. C. I., 500, and in other States and in the Nano longer has any real substantial existence, vy about 2,000. These figures we believe are a they must at once choose between banishment | correct estimate, and will show that the numand allegiance. They do not expect ever to be ber of slaves in the service from Kentucky has exchanged. At most, then the question with been underestimated, and that the actual numthem can be but one of a few days. Within a | ber is more than 33,000. Add to this the large number who left their homes and are loitering

THE FUTURE .- Says the New York Journal of Commerce: "It is of paramount importance now to look to the future course of the administration on the currency of the country, on the questions of high tariff or free trade, on the methods of raising revenue, on the relations we are to sustain to foreign nations, and on subjects of this general kind. These are the political subjects into the discussion of which the people are to pass; and on the decision of these will depend to a vast extent the prosperity of the nation and the reunity of the interests of all people, North and South. It concerns us at once to establish on a firm basis the business interests of all the people. The pacifying power and influences of commerce and prosperous trade cannot be overestimated. This alone will invigorate the industry of the whole country. and give the people everywhere opportunity to cultivate the arts of peace, so that they may "Northern State," we suppose that the opinion | The old questions of political economy resume of the Attorney-General and the order of the | their primary importance now in the eyes of

> opinion that these questions are the more important." LEE'S MEN ARBIVING .- The arrival of deserters from Lee's army in Nashville last Saturday attracted considerable attention, as the men were formerly citizens of that place. A company numbering forty men, of the 12th Tenessee cavalry, under Capt. Clinton G. Lyons, ame in, having surrendered at Strawberry Plains. They took the oath and were re-

> GOVERNORS IN TROUBLE - Rebel Governors are in trouble. The Tennessee Legislature contemplates offering a reward for the capture of the rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, contemplates a similar step for the arrest of the rebel Governor Billy Smith, of that State.

> The notorious Jesse created quite a stir at the Louisville Hotel yesterday. He came in under a flag of truce, with Captain Maginnis, on the Frankfort train, in charge of Colonel Buckley. They returned to Lexington yesterday afternoon with Gen. Hobson to determine on some terms of surrender.

TRANSFERRED.-Five hundred and forty-four rom the Military Prison on Broadway to Camp not surely do that. The demon of war can do | commissioned officers, four hundred and eightythree enlisted men, and twenty-two citizen employes of the Confederacy in various capaci-

> liant trooper of the war, and now that his services are no longer required east of the Missisby Smith into Mexico, or exact an uncondition. PRESIDENT LINCOLN HAD A PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH -A correspondent of the Boston Jour-

nal gives an account of a conversation with

President Lincoln, from which the following

extract will be read with interest: He may not have looked for it from the hand an assassin, but he felt sure that his life would ad with the war long ago. He told me "that e was certain he should not outlast the rebelhe was certain he should not outlast the rebellion." It was in last July. As you will remember, there was dissension then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people.

The North was tired of the war, and supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not—that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said: "I have faith in the people. They will not consent to disunion. The danger is, they are noisled. Let them know the truth and the divisions, departments, districts, detachments and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney-General, which they will observe

trality laws, have fied to Europe to escape the on his appearance, "You are wearing yourself out with work." 'I can't work less," he an-

and influential citizen of Louisville:

Dear Sir: I was greatly in hopes that Ken-tucky would, before this time, have found a colution for the slavery question within her borders. I looked with great interest to the action of the Legislature of the State on the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and regretted its failure. I have heretofore given to you the experience of this State on the slavery question. First, we were for compensated emancipation, and this the Government would have made to a certain extent had ment would have made to a certain extent had it not been for a disagreement in the delegation in Congress from this State as to the amount. The time passed when there was any hope of obtaining compensated emancipation, and then we concluded to try gradual emancipation, it being understood to be the kind that the President thought best for both races. We got this, but we did not rest here long. I felt that we had just enough of slavery left to enable political temporaries to keep up an estimation and had just enough of slavery left to enable political demagogues to keep up an exitation and live off of it and keep men in power that would never obtain place save in agitations like this, and that its tendency was to keep out the free white immigration that we needed to fill up our vacant lands, and so I determined to lend what little influence I had to terminating it in Missouri at the earliest day practicable. We have recently finished it, and already I am safe in saying that thousands are in person or through agents seekhousands are in person or through agents seek-ng lands for homes in Missouri, and we we e nog lands for nonies in Missouri, and we we. o never in a fairer way for prosperity.

You may wonder why it is that I should feel so much interest in the welfare of Kentucky, as I never made any explanation. I feel an interest in all the States of my country, but I conterest in all the States of my country, but I con-fess to that interest for Kentucky almost that the child feels for its parent.

In Jefferson county, Ky., my grandfathers.
Thomas Sturgeon and Edward Tyler, settled when Kentucky was as part of Virginia, and lived in Linn's Station, on Beargrass creek, for fear of Indians. In the graveyard of my grand-father Tyler, about fifteen miles from Louisville,

ather and mother and myself, and my only two Its earth noids in its bosom the forms of those that my heart will ever turn to with affectionate regard whilst life lasts, and I could not find it in my heart not to desire for her people that which I believe would soonest give them peace and

happiness.
It is not for me to point out the means by Grand Total.

The above report includes only the volunteers.
Those who were drafted or put in as substitutes are not included from the fact that the Deputy Provost Marshal has not reported them separate, but mixed up with the white men. Col.

Sidell has ordered a separate list to be made.

Sidell has ordered a separate list to be made out. When completed it is believed it will increase the number to 25,000. We learn that the report does not include any of the 4th U.S. C. H. A. who were mustered at Columbus, Ky. it is or make an end of it at once; and my advice is that you adopt the earliest possible plan for freeing the State of it. Do not be deterred from it by the talk of negro equality, or negro voting, or any other clap-trap stuff of this sort. No one becomes the equal of the negro any more free than slave, unless he himself makes that equality. Free the negro first, and then in after legislation, as time shall develop, settle what rights he may exercise and is capable of enjoying. enjoying.
From the day that it is known that Kentucky

is free from slavery, that day new life and pros-perity will be infused into her. Population and capital to develop her rich resources will flow in upon her more rapidly than the most sanguire would calculate.

If any now imagine that the Union is to be restored with slavery they had as well diamiss

the idea, and also the expectation of obtaining compensation for slaves. I take it that all true Union men would gladly give up their slaves for the sake of the Union, and if this be true, there are none others to be considered, for all r-bels and their sympathizers have ferfeited their right to them.

slavery. I was in Wasnington in 1850, when the con drove the madmen of the South into secession.

Isaw Mr. Clav very often whilst those measures were pending, designed to pacify the country—all were anxious. I asked Mr. Clay if he did not think that the holding of public meettry—all were anxious. I asked Mr. Clay if he did not think that the holding of public meetings, indorsing these measures, and in favor of the Union would not strengthen the measures and give him the doubtful members in their favor. He thought so, and I at once wrote to Mr. Prentice and the Hon. James Guthrie of my interview with Mr. Clay, and suggested the propriety of holding such a meeting in Louisville, I also wrote to St. Louis recommending the holding of a similar meeting, and my recollection now is that in Louisville, Ky., the first Union meeting ever deemed necessary to be held in the United States was held, and the Hon. James Guthrie presided at it. Then followed Union meetings in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all over the country, and the measured triumphed.

Although always opposed to slavery, I always voted for all that the Constitution gave the South on this subject, as I understood their rights. I was always a positive radical Democrat. I sustained Van Buren in 1840, Polk in 1844. Cass in 1848, Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, John C. Breckhuridge in 1860, and Ulysses S. Grant. of Illinois, for President, and John A. Dix, of New York, for Vice President, in 1864, and voted for them, though they had no electors itself in the country that in the country in 1840, and voted for them, though they had no electors itself in the country that the country in 1860, and voted for them, though they had no electors itself in the country in th

ted for them, though they had no elec oral ticket.

I never believed in the doctrine that if my pe-

I never believed in the doctrine that if my pe-culiar views old not prevail on an election that I thereby had the right to revolutionize the Government; and when the South adopted the sword instead of the ballot box and the Courts, she got no more votes from me. They then, as I felt, forfeited their rights to life, liberty, and property, and all who get out of them, who escape with only the loss of their negroes, should consider themselves extremely fortunate.

fortunate.

There are hundreds of thousands of people I doubt not, like myself, who regard it a sacred duty to sustain the work of our Revolutionary fathers, the Constitution, although opposed to the institution of slavery. I felt that whether I liked slavery or not it was in the bond between the States and I was bound as a good citizen to sustain it. itizen to sustain it.

I never did believe it was right to allow a

white man, or any one else, the privilege of tying up and stripping the black man and woman, and flogging them with a raw-hide or I never did believe it was right to allow the eparation of parent and child or husband and In a word, I never believed slavery right and

regretted that it was ever planted in this country. My effort was to give it a peaceful solution, but this was not the will of Him who rules. He try. My effort was to give it a peaceful solution, but this was not the will of Him who rules. He has chastened as the enormity of the crime demanded, and He will continue this chastisement until the people who have participated in it fall down before Him and pray His forgiveness, and resolve to give it up and make all the reparation in their power to the poor blacks. Repent, reform, and He will forgive and bloss. This is all the vilest can do, and He has promised that all who do repent and forsake sin He will bless and save. Let Christians everywhere pray that God will put it into the hearts of our Southern brothers to repent of the sin of slavery and all they have done to uphold it, and that He will mercitully forgive all who go to Him with true repentance.

I trust the day is not far distant when I shall see my mother State as free of slavery as my adopted State. I trust the day is not far distant when I shall see every State free of slavery; and I may add that I think the time not far distant when I shall see Government.

With great respect,

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPART

GENERAL ORDERS, NO 73. The attention of all commanders of mili

d regulate their action in accordance th with:
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 22. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city, and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, en-

capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, sucke by the authority of the President of the United States. as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the Government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power, as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, he

gated; it is a personal rust inseparatory contected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, he has, of necessity, to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering the fact to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded. It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power that the President, as Commander-in-chief of the armies, possesses; it is not whether he as Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, could grent parole by virtue of his military authorgrant parole by virtue of his military authority to rebels to go and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the Government of the United

lice against the Government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulations, he has granted such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that line is enemy's territory, because claimed and held by an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that tarritory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded and treated as resimenced, must be regarded and treated as residents of that territory. It follows, as a matter of course, that residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residents the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct the one from the other. The rebels were dealt by with General Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belligerent to the Government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of General Lee's army, then, who had left their homes, prior to the rebellion, in the Northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States, abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them, by the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the loyal a permission to return to any part of the loyal

a permission to return to any part of the loyal States.

That was a capitulation of surrender, and not a truce. Vattel lays it down that [p 411.] during the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of pence, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at libpended. But each of the sovereigns is at lib-city, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming preju-dicial to him. He has just grounds of suspi-cion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the trues, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction. Those who, having entered mouztable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is at accident which they might have forescen, and to which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure. If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right.

ruce and suspension of hostilities, are thus re-stricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of surrender without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without ex-press words in the stipulation to that effect, be

suspension of ossitities, could not, without expension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and with the powers of a soldier, regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and, as such, enemies of the Government, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to comes to places which were not their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender made betwitz Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort, and aid, and were residents of the rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to

Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—my answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loval States. It seems to me that such officers hav-States. It seems to me that such officers having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear a traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

vearing of such a uniform is an act of hostili gainst the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. SPEED, Atty-General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. A. Nichols, Ass't Adj't-Gezeral.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN .- The official report of Major-General Sherman of the operations of the armies under his command from the time he left Savannah until he reached Goldsboro has been published. It is dated at Goldsboro on the 4th inst. The details and results of this most remarkable campaign are detailed with a modesty and clearness which characterized all of Sherman's acts previous to allowing himself to be beaten in diplomacy, from some so far unexplained cause, by Breckinridge and other traitors. The report is entirely too long for following extracts, showing beyond doubt that the rebels themselves fired the Capital of South Carolina, will repay perusal: General Howard effected a crossing of the

General Howard effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the Factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same light made a flying bridge across Broad river, about three niles above Columbia, by which he crossed over Stone's brigade, of Wood's division, 15th corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th. I was in person at this bridge, and at 11 A. M., learned that the Mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Stone, 25th Iowa infantry, commanding 3d brigade, 1st division, 15th corps. About the same time a small party of the 17th corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west. In anticipation of the occupation of the cky, I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were, to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all milroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property.

ation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that

Washington since the capitulation of General ce's army and the capture of Richmond, and side here under the terms of the capitulation? Third—You state that since the capitulation of General Lee's army rebel officers have apticulation of General Lee's army rebel officers have appeared by the labor of our soldiers. During the day the fifteenth corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden road. The sevenof General Lee's army rebel officers have appeared in public in the loval States wearing the rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility, on their part, to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

We before stated, the left wing and eavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smouldering free, set by the wind.

rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility, on their part, to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into betwixt Generals Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me. the other to be retained by seven officers as you may designate. such officer or officers as you may designate. | the flames, which, by midnight, had become

strategy by which Johnston, Beauregard, and other rebel Generals were compelled to abandon position after position, and were finally defeated, Sherman thus alludes to the conference

ness, I re embarked on the may steamer Bat. Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsboro during the night of the 30th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well. I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsboro, but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any degree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done to the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsboro, with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, bogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, de. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed their armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed their inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Colonel Pce, with the routes of the 4fk corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the constry traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole seacost, from Savannah to Newbern, North Carolina, with its forts, dock-yards, gunboats, &c. was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes. of forty miles, consuming all the forage, eattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed their armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed their inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Colonel Poe, with the routes of the 4f% corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole seacosts, from Savannah to Newbern, North Carolina, with its forts, dock-yards, gunboats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on March 21st by the junction of the three armies

of 1865. This was completely accomplished on March 21st by the junction of the three armies and occupation of Goldsboro. The report concludes with thanks for all, as In conclusion, I beg to express in the most emphatic manner my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to one refrect success in the end. I believe that to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects agon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won." of General Barry's staff, arrived in this city last evening. They left Raleigh on Friday at ten of these high qualities, in man has gone to Charleston to look after his command. The 10th and 13th corps, with Kilpuddition to the more soldierly ones of obediofficers, and men, for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedi-ence to orders and the alacrity they have always sted when danger summoned them to

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS—HOW THE NEWS OF THE ASSASINATION WAS RECEIVED IN RALEIGH—"NORTH CAROLINA HAD NO HAND IN THE AWFUL DEED,"

[From the Raleigh Standard, April 18.]
We announce with profound grief the assassive below contain the melancholy and astound-g intelligence. He has fallen at the height of his fame, just as the sun of peace was burst-ing on his whole country, which he had re-deemed by his constancy, his patriotism, and his devotion, to the endless existence of the ent or the termination of this horrid busi-

THE PROPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH DEEPLY DEPLORE THE ACT.

[From the Raleigh Progress, April 18.]

It is with deep concern and regret that we announce the sad fact of the assassination of the President of the United States. We have no com for comment; but a despatch from Washngton and the general order of General Sher-nan tell the mournful tale. We tremble for the consequences; but we assure the officers and men of the Union armies, and the people of the entire North, that the great mass of the people of North Carolina and the South deeply deplore this act; and we sincerely trust that they plore this act; and we sincerely trust that they will not be held responsible for the infamous act of the base assassins,

THE END OF THE CONTEST-DAVIS, VANCE, AND [From the Raleigh Standard, April 18.]

lace" in the chambers of political oblivion and Infamy,
THE RECONSTRUCTION OF NORTH CAROLINA—
THE STATE FORCED INTO SECESSION—A NEW
BALLOT AND A NEW GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

[From the Raleigh Standard, April 17.1 ition, to be indefinitely prolonged, of subjugation by Federal arms. The most ultra seces

and fraud, and that whi'e many, and indeed, nearly a majority, of the members of the Legislature are good and true men, yet the same force and fraud prevailed to a greater or less extent in the elections for the Legislature. For two years past our people have not been free. Patronage and the bavonet have controlled everything. But, leaving this out of view, if it be true that all that has been done during this revolution is null and void, how can this be cured, and how can the popular confidence be secured to the authors of this bogus legislation? By a return by them to their allegiance? Will that inspire popular confidence? But we will not dilate upon this point. dence? But we will not dilate upon this point. designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander signalike parole for the men of their commander. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace to the officers appointed by me (Geograf Grant) to receive them. This will not ethorace the side arms of the United States and the laws of the officers when the side of the United States are the side of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the armites of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States, and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States, and its civil head of the beligrern power. His power is the power and properly destroyed the a After detailing the facts in regard to the THE HEIR EXPECTANT TO THE THRONE OF DAVIS

don position after position, and were finally defeated, Sherman thus alludes to the conference at City Point with the lamented President and Gen. Grant:

It was all important that I should have an interview with the General-in-chief, and, presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left Gen. Schofield in chief command, and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching Gen. Grant's beadquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet Gen. Grant, the President, Gens. Meade, Ord, and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I re embarked on the navy steamer Bat, Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras In-

thers come home via Richmond and Alex-ndria. They will be at the latter place by the st of June.

The steamer Galding Star, from New Orleans

of the Webb till she got twenty-eight miles below the city, where she saw the sloop-of-war Richmond ready for action, and turned for the shore, the Holyoke going straight at her. The Webb's officers and crew fired her in several places, and fied into the swamps. The boats trom the Holyoke boarded her and saved one man, who was asleep on board, but were unable to put out the fire, on account of the inflammable nature of the cargo. The Webb carried three guns, one a 32-pounder. There were two hundred and seventeen bales of cotton, besides rosin and turpentine, on board. It seems that the pilot of the Richmond knew the Webb. Two of the crew had given themselves up.

The New Orleans Times reports that the steamer Gen. Hodges came out of Fea river on the 23d ult. under a flag of truce for the purpose of negotiating with Col Spague, Chief of Staff of Gen. Pope, for the surrender of Gen. Smith and his forces. Col. Sprague left Cairo on the gunboat Lexington for the purpose of meeting Gen. Hodges at Red river, and there can be no doubt that Kiroy Smith has surrendered his whole force.

The surrender of the rebel Secretary Mallory at Pensacola is confirmed.

Eight million dollars in greenbacks had arrived at New Orleans to pay our troops, and as much more was on the way.

Cabourne, Alabama, has been occupied by

much more was on the way.

Cabourne, Alabama, has been occupied by our troops under Gen. Lucas, after a victory over a regiment of rebels north of Mount Pleasant, the rebels losing ten killed fifteen wounded, and twenty-two prisoners. Our loss is three killed and nine wounded. Five hundred bales of cutton were secured.

Sait of four leagues.

Washington, May 2.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Macomb, dated April 12th, at Plymouth, in which he says: I got news yesterday that the rebels had sent a bettery down the Roanoke, and it was then above this place. I at once started in the Wilderness, and arrived here last night. I found that Commander Febrire had sent a party under Lieut. Franklin, of the Isaacs, who had found the battery sunk near Jonesville by one of their own torpedoes. Lieut. Franklin set fire to all of her that was above water, about two feet, and it is supposed she is pretty thoroughly destroyed.

The Executive order of January 20, 1865, pro-hibiting the exportation of hay is rescinded from and after the 1st day of May, 1865, by or-der of the President. E. M. STAN FON. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
May 2, 1865.
In pursuance of the above order, all restrictions heretofore placed by this Department on the exportation of hay are hereby removed.

H. McCULLOUGH.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 9 A. M

WASHINGTON, May 2-9 P. M. E. M. Stanton: The Secretary of State has an apparatus to The Secretary of State has an appear to anhe lower jaw to day which promises to anwer the required purposes. Mr. F. Seward is
quite as well as at the last report.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

MEMPHIS, APRILOS, SURGEON-GENERAL.
MEMPHIS, APRILOS, VIA CAIRO, May 2.
The Bulletin of this morning says: It is reported hat the rebel General Dick Taylor sent General Idege to notify General Dana of the surrender of Johnson to Sherman, and inform him of the erms of surrender. General Dana immediately ave full credence to Dick Taylor's statements, and arranged are mistless with the control of the control of

a and are fleeing from what otherwise would There is another sight which now attr or attention, grotesque and ludicrons from the trast it presents to the one we have just een viewing. A teeble old man is see merging from his house and hurling his cane tly against the onrushing avalanch Is the old man crazy? Does he imagine that e can stop that mighty mass of matter which sweeping everything before it down the side of the eternal mountains? He seems to think His vision is defective, and he does not orehend the nature of the glacier. He thus gesticulates and shouts impotently to tremendous power before him. He bids the avalanche to stop in its career, and to sus pend itself in mid air.

it-we must get out of the way and escape

be rolling down to the earth with a speed and

our lives. The whole mountain seems to

orce that are appalling. The inhabitants of

We compare the power which, in this con try, is descending with ever-augmenting impetu-osity and volume upon the institution of slavery to the avalanche of the Alps. This power hi en gathering strength for many years. It is ady, to keep up the figure, three-fourths of he way down from the point from which it originally started. Occasionally there have been periods when it appeared to be arrested in course, but it was only for the moment The obstacles it encountered only gave it increased impetus and power when it had overome them-as it always did-and now there is no human arm that can withstand its progre The attempt to do so is aptly typified by the repid old man vainly endeavoring to stay the descent of the glacier with his staff! He will be crushed to death unless he gets out of man can deny that 'the opposition

slavery has been steadily increasing for the last twenty-five years; but it has gained more ngth within the last four years than it did in all the years that preceded it from the adoption of the Federal Constitution. For this, its eculiar champions, the illuminati of the South Carolina school, have themselves to thank. Before the war the institution was strongly in trenched behind the res parts of the Constitu tion and it could not be reached by any power in the land. Then and there it was safe. We told the secessionists long before the war, and repeated it when it began, that the moment and tore it from the defence of slavery, they ould spring a mine, which, in its terrible recoil, would forever destroy the institution They laughed us to scorn. They jeered at us as ons. They were the illuminani, with whom wisdom was to die. They only were | may be the strictly legal fact, this view of the brave and sagacious. They were born to govminded them, with wearisome reiteration, that the public opinion of the world was against ry, and that the North had an overwhelm ing majority, who, in case of war, would be certain to be arrayed against it, and would demade not the least impression upon them. They would try their puissant arms against the rest of mankind, and were chivalrously certain that they should win.

The doom of slavery is sealed. There canno be a question of it. It is no matter whethe we like it or don't like it. Its continued existence in this country is an absolute impossibility. The attempt to prop it up and to save it, now that the avalanche is so near the base of the mountain, is to act the part of the old man who shakes his staff at the descending glacier and expects thereby to stop it.

There can be no peace now in the country until slavery is obliterated. It is vain to look for it. Why attempt to prolong the useless struggle when we know beyond a doubt what the result must inevitably be? We can perceive no wisdom, no use, no advantage of any kind, to the South or to the country, directly or indirectly, in such a course. The institution in its present form must pass away. It is the inexorae decree of Fate. Why, even Robert E. Lee and J. C. Breckinridge concede that it is dead. Why not, then, bury it out of sight? Why not be done with the vexation? It has become useless and a nuisance in Kentucky. That every one . Why seek to continue a nuisance when, at most, it can be but a question of a few days more or less, and when its continued existence alive sectional animosity, without the possibility of any compensating good?

The country needs, Kentucky especially needs, order and repose within her borders. Her energies are now paralyzed, her industry almost stroyed, all her great interests-agricultural, manufacturing, educational-benumbed. She cannot leap into renewed life and activity until this question of slavery is disposed of, and there is but one way in which it can be done. There is but one final solution to it. In this discussion, we lay our prejudices-which are as strong as anybody's-upon the altar of our country and State, and we hold that he who cannot will not do this when their repose and all their great interests imperatively and plainly demand the sacrifice, is unworthy of respect or confi-

THE HUSH OF PARTY STRIFE.—The New York Tribune, which has hitherto been as strong ther delay. They occupy an immense country, a party journal as the country contains, now and possess a soil which, for richness and for the comes out for a cessation of party strife. We quote from a late issue:

So far as we can see or judge, party spirit ha been entirely extinguished by the assassination of President Lincoln. There are of course in-veterate party backs who still array themselves as Republicans or Tomorous Presidents. epublicans or Democrats, and calculate the oces of party ascendency or personal ad-cement; but the great body of our citizens ave no appetite, no thought, for partisan

That there will be honest differences of opinion upon great public measures is of course to be expected in a free government; but the busi- the dogma of absolute State sovereignty. ness of pacification which is now before the public is too momentous an affair to permit the indulgence of mere party spirit to be either reectable or creditable. The best interests of the country call for its banishment. Let us write and speak and act as patriots, rather than as partisans. Let us be emulous of a real rather than a meretricious glory. We doubt not that se are the opinions which the most intelligent and respectable citizens everywhere will heartily

the gunboat, after which the boat was run Gen. Halleck has issued an order in Rich. bettle ensued between the crew of the boat and mond forbidding marriage licenses until the one hundred and fifty of Lyon's men, resulting parties contracting matrimony, and clergymen gistrates efficiating, shall have taken the killed. The Nashville Press says our loss was oath of allegiance. about the same as that of the rebels, but we-got

The gallant army of Gen. Sherman, which the final blow to the rebellion er out of service at Richmond, Va.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

man. The dead cannot be restored.

broken heart cannot be made whole. The

But though multitudes have fallen, yet great-

measurably within their own control. The

er multitudes still live. Their future condition

masses may at once return to their allegiance

Such of them as have homes may return to

them, and those who have not may set about

the work of providing themselves with them.

Johnson, and of every officer of the Govern-

ment, as it certainly is of all good men in the

count desire on the part of the Government

and people of the United States, and that is for

Union throughout all the States. The people

of the South now know that there is but one

The precise method which the President will

dopt in restoring the revolted States to their

proper position as members of the Union is

not yet known, though his views as to their le-

In his opinion of the subject, no State has the

eally been legally out of the Union a single

day. Its practical working has been for the

time being interrupted and destroyed by force.

but its legal status has been thereby in no wise

effected. This, from our reading of the Presi

dent's addresses on various occasions, is his

It logically follows from this, we think, that

Federal representatives in order at once to have

such State practically resume its appropriate

the people have disfranchised them-

place and functions in the Union. It may be

selves, and that therefore there are no legal

voters in any of the revolted States. Whatever

subject is foolishly absurd, and it will be found

utterly impossible to act in accordance with it:

for, in order to do so, it would be necessary in

the first place to depopulate the entire South

and then repopulate it from the North! We

don't suppose it is necessary to waste words

upon such a proposition as that. Its bare state-

ment carries along with it its own inherent

stupidity. Besides, the people of the South

were, to a great extent, forced against their

that they never had a chance to vote upon the

question of secession except in one or two

begun. The elections for the conventions were

hurried through pell-mell by force and fraud

and in terror, and the secession ordinances

passed by those bodies were declared final and

of the respective States for ratification or rejec-

tion. The Union men everywhere charged that

the secessionists did not dare to submit their

work to the unbissed decision of the ballot

bex. When South Carolina appointed delegates

to meet at Montgomery, and invited all the

States to do likewise, there was no thought on

the part of the great mass of the people that

those delegates were going at once to organize a

new Government, and put it into immediate op

meet, deliberate, and report back to their re

eration. The people supposed that they would

spective State Legislatures. The conspirators,

of course, had no such intention. They in-

tended to force the South into a revolution

whether the people were willing or not. Ev-

erything was carried with a high bold hand over

the heads of the people. The conspirators

adopted for their slogan the motto of Robes

After the "Government" got into operation

law forced men into the service, a conclusive

proof that the people, if they had been left to

themselves, never would have entered into a

war against the United States Government.

What was thus begun under the imposing aus-

pices of State Rights and State Sovereignty at

once degenerated into a consolidated military

despotism. What shadow of reason would

there be, under such a state of facts as

this, for holding the Southern people respon-

sible for what they could not help? But if all

willingly, peace could not be restored withou

them. It would be absolutely impossible, and

it behooves the Government not only to recog-

nize the Southern people as citizens, but to do

all that can consistently be done with honor to

induce them to return heart and soul to the

variety of products which it is capable of yield-

earth. There is room enough for all the labor

that can be obtained: and the immense debt of

the country requires that this labor should be

Since the above was in type, it is announced

that Governor Brown, of Georgia, is endeavor-

ing to get up a convention to bring the State

back to its allegiance-he being a believer in

FIGHT NEAR EDDYVILLE-PART OF LYON'S

COMMAND CAPTURED AND KILLED .- Officers of

the steamer Nightingale, which arrived at Nash

ville recently, say that on Sunday a gunboat

discovered the command of the rebel General

Ixon crossing the river, a short distance shove

Eddyville, from the Kentucky to the Tennessee

shore. There were twenty-five of them on a

flatboat, which was captured by the men of

ashore, and the marines landed, when a pitched

n the rout of the rebels, with a loss of eight

osiderably the advantage of them in the cap

ture of twenty-five of their men, with horses

made available to help pay it.

ing, is no where excelled on the face of the

Union of their fathers, and to return without fur

this were not so, if they had gone into the war

pierre-l'audace, l'audace, tou jours l'audace.

nding, without being submitted to the people

of the States, and in them not until the war had

wills into the strife; and it is a historical fact

precise view upon this subject.

gal status both now and heretofore are.

will be for them and theirs.

THE RESTORATION OF PEACE. - The surrender wards, like crawfish. They manifest a fine perception of "how not to do it," of which we of Johnston's army, announced on Saturday morning last, is an event which had been looked for almost hourly ever since the surrender of tions. For example, the pacification of the The greater event eclipses to some extent ountry is supposed to be by most persons an the less. But for Lee's surrender, that of Johnobject of very considerable interest and imporston would have been hailed with transports of tance. To effect this, the best way-as it would y throughout the length and breadth of the seem in the opinion of sundry persons-is to land as an occurrence fraught with the greatgo about it by the rule of contraries; and hence est consequences to the cause of the Union. it becomes the duty of every man to "pitch But though it will not make the profound sennto" every other so as to make the fur fly. sation upon the public mind that it would have This, it is philosophically contended, will have done, had it taken place at an earlier date, it a most soothing and happy effect upon the will produce, nevertheless, the sincerest connerves and mind of the said every other man, gratulations throughout the country, and be and infuse into his veins the very sweetest milk everywhere regarded as another great step tohuman kindness and brotherly affection. ward the final and complete overthrow of the There was an amiable specimen of this the revolt and the restoration of peace to our bleedother day down in the Tennessee Senate. The ng and distracted country. Laus Deo. The occasion was a discussion upon some local 'Confederacy" has certainly ceased to exist. question, and the disputants were of course not and the wildest secessionist must now certainly only "honorable men"-since they were both admit that further attempts at resistance against tate Senators-but loyal besides, and very the authority of the Government are not only loyal at that. One of them hailed from vain and impotent but a useless and criminal Jackson and the other from Memphis. waste of human life. Even from his own Mr. Smith, the Memphis man, "defied the stand-point he connot now fall to see this. gentleman from Jackson to name one white To what end, then, any further semblance of man" in that town who is loyal, "or ten in the opposition to the constituted authorities? It " "Jacksen was the hot-bed of is true that Governor Brown, of Georgia, treason, and is yet, and he was opposed to givhas called out-according to report-the ing her anything, but taking all from her." whole arms-bearing white population of that great State; but Governor Brown is not a fool, Mr. Nunn, the Jackson man, not to be outdone in courtesy, eloquently and patriotically and the surrender of Johnston, following so declared that "Memphis was the most infamous quickly that of Lee, must, and we have no nest of traitors in the whole State. Its courts," doubt will, convince him of the utter, foolish, he went on to say, "have already seceded from and atrocious recklessness of attempting to law, and if we give them all they ask, it will prolong a terrible struggle which has been result in building up a contemptible little embereft of all hope of success, only for the sake of involving the people of his State in yet greater miseries than any that they have yet suffered. Davis, Benjamin, Breckinridge, & Co. are fugitives, seeking for some safe exit' from the soenes of carnage. Their "Govern-

Sweet gentlemen, lactescent-tongued patriots. under your happy and benign auspices, order will no doubt scon reign throughout the borders of Tennessee! The stream of happy accord, flowing from so exalted a source as the ment," then, must, in the opinion of all men Senate of a great State, will flow out grandly not fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, whatever be and melliffluously through all the surr their political views, be considered as finally at country, scattering along its green banks such an end. Why, therefore, fire another gun? Why seeds as will spring up and bear fruits so delinot frankly acknowledge the contest over, and cious to the taste and delightful to the eye accept, like men, the decision of the sword or that it will cause the dwellers upon the mountains and in the valleys to rush incondestiny or Providence or whatever people may choose to call it, and at once set about repairtinently forth and clutch and eat them, to ing the awful ravages of the struggle? Many the everlasting benefit of their bodies, souls, those, it is true, are beyond the power of and loyalty! Under teachings and examples thu beneficent and timely, Tennessee can hardly fail to become the "blessed land" of a resurrected widow's son cannot be clasped again in her peace, and to realize at last the poetic idea of oving embrace, for he sleeps quietly beneath its aboriginal inhabitants of being the "happy the clods of the valley or his bones lie bleachng upon the soil which his blood has reddened.

hunting grounds" of its warriors! The State will be under lasting obligation to all such peace-makers. They advance backwards bravely; and if everybody will imitate them, we shall make as much progress in getting out of our troubles as the toad did, that, finding bimself at the bottom of a well, climbed up two feet every day and fell back three every night.

This we know is the anxious wish of President Gerrit Smith, the celebrated abolitionist. as written a letter to President Johnson, in which he urges the exercise of the most len oval States. There can be but one great parapolicy toward the conquered South. Mr. Smith thinks it absurd to regard the assassination of President Lincoln as having been instigated by Peace, instant, thorough, permanent Peace and the rebel leaders, who knew his characteristic clemency "and that the terms of peace he was way in which this is possible, that the dream of intent on were exceedingly mild." He expresses the conviction that severe measures to-Southern independence is past, and that the quicker they return heartily to their allegiance ward the South will certainly impede the restoration of peace, inciting guerilla wars citizens of the Great Republic the better it fare which may last through many years, and adding "fearfully, if not fatally, to our already vast debt." "It must not be forgotten," says he," "that it cost our nation many years, many lives, and thirty or forty millions of dollars, to put an end to the queril. la war carried on in Florida by a handful of Indians and negroes. Nor must it be forgotten power to commit felo de se or to dissolve at will that the hundred thousand Dominicans are just its relations to the Government; and that therefore no one of the revolted States has now enjoying a complete and final triumph over the many millions of Spain. Rome, like our selves, was a mighty nation. But, though able to achieve an entire conquest over the few Cantabrians. The lesson of such cases is, that a people, however great, should beware of driv- 1861 he was nominated as a candidate for Goy ing to desperation a people however small. It may be hoped that the negroes of the South the people of any State in revolt or quasi revolt have only to return cordially and truly to their mainder, identifying it with justice and mercy, ris. Mr. Patterson is a son-in-law of President allegiance, obey the laws, and elect State and Moreover, if our Government shall be guilty of what seems to be bad faith or cruelty toward | life until he became Comptroller of Tennessee the conquered rebels, would there not be a disaffection at the North far more alarming than is about forty-five years of age. Before the war that hitherto manifested? In a word, would he was a professor in Franklin College, and, not the Government thereby make an enemy of

the South and an enemy of the North also?" Mr. Smith argues that blessed consequences would flow from a wise and kind treatment of the interests and character. The South would soon learn to like the North, and would soon welcome the tens of thousands of families that would immediately begin to emigrate from the North. "Moreover," says Mr. Smith, "the whole known world would be blest by the terreason, justice, and love. Christianity would be honored and advanced by a peace made so strikingly in her own spirit. In that spirit we cannot shed one drop of the blood of our subdued foe. If possessed of it, we shall forgive that she deserves to be soothed and comforted. and no more afflicted, by us." Such magnanimous sentiments as these we hardly expected from Gerrit Smith, who has been for years apparently in extreme antipathy to the Southern

people. THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE.-The Missour Republican, a leading journal in the West, thus pterprets the desires of the people in regard to

The people want peace. They would not a quiesce in a dishonorable peace, or one likely to be merely temporary or illusory; but there is an almost universal conviction that a condition of war is now unnecessary, as well as costly and exharstive. In business there is a nervous inquietude. Doubt and uncertainty brood upon very enterprise. The people of the South, as well as those of the North, agree that the scheme for a Southern Confederacy is a failure. They want peace, and are now willing to live under the Union. Surely, there must be some way to bring the sections together again without further slaughter. Let there be some understood basis of peace, for at present there is none beyond a vague idea, variously interpreted. We are confident pacification could be speedily arranged if the trial were made in an earnest and devoted spirit. Why not bend all effort to that end? f war is now unnecessary, as well as costly an whavstive. In business there is a nervous in

There is every reason to believe that the resident and his Cabinet will put forth every effort in their power for the accomplishment of this great object. Trade restrictions to a large extent have already been removed by the Executive, and the telegraph informs us there was the longest Cabinet meeting held Wednesday which has taken place since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, the object of Cleveland Leader, being practically exemplified which was trade regulations in the South. We | in the Shenandoah Valley. Major-General Torhope the utmost liberality will be manifested in this respect, and the indications are that this will be the case. We trust that free trade will will be the case. We trust that free trade will be permitted as speedily as possible, since late army, returning to their former homes in no one can doubt that such a course will have a most happy influence in restoring peace and order where they are so their journey without taking the oath of allemuch needed. Commerce is a mighty band with which to bind the country together, and the more rapidly and generally its power can other give up the Confederacy, and go on their te called into requisition the better it will be. That there is a way "to bring the sections to gether again" admits of no doubt whatever. and it is already in process of rapid development. The President's views in regard to this are pretty distinctly shadowed forth in his address to a delegation that recently called upon him, and they are doubtless those which

he will carry out in the premises. We extract the following from his reported remarks: He had never believed that these States as formit suicide, or that thee States could commit suicide, or that they were out of the Union, and must be readmitted before there could be reunion. He declared that the loyal ecople of a State, however few, should be projected in organizing and maintaining a loyal government of the State.

Loyal State governments have already been formed and recognized in several of the insur gent States, and will soon be in all of them, when elections will be held for members of the the National House of Representatives, and United States Senators will be elected by the respective State Legislatures.

Upon this theory, no State conventions t cind the various secession ordinances, will be necessary. Those ordinances will be held null and void. Thus, a short and simple made of reconstruction will be adopted, and before | Sterling by Colonel Giltner.

THE WAY TO PEACE.-Some people advance the meeting of the next Congress we exward the accomplishment of an object back- pect that all the States, which have not already done so, will have completed their "how not to do it," of which we | work preliminary and essential to their propare having just now many brilliant illustra- er representation again in the U. S. Congress. This indeed is a cheering prospect, but we do not see why it may not be fully realized. If all, officials and citizens, perform their duties faithfully and in a proper spirit, it certainly will be. This should be the desire of every honest man, the burden of every heart, irre pective of past political affiliations or views. Let by-gones be by-gones. Let the dead bury heir dead; and let the living, in the language of our Missouri contemporary, "bend all effort" to evoke harmony from chaos and the spirit of peace from that of war.

> The Legislature of Tennessee, now in sesion, having adopted a preamble and resolution instructing the Governor of that State to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and deivery of Isham G. Harris, the rebel Govern Tennessee, Parson Brownlow issued a proclamation on Wednesday morning, and offers a reward of \$5,000 for the delivery to him. alive, at Nashville, of the fugitive opposition Governor. Brownlow says: "The aforesaid refugee from justice, without the authority of law, and in violation of all law, human and Divine, was the chief instrument in thrusting upon Tennessee this terrible rebellion and its nnumerable evils; a rebellion which has stormed every citadel of order, every defence of virtue, every sanctuary of right, and every abode of decency. When those villanous but framic efforts were astonishing mankind with heir success, as much as appalling them with their atrocity; when the fairest portion of this great Commonwealth had been made hideous by the triumphs of this arch-traitor and his orrupt and treasonable associates, and their prelusive orgies had profaned our churches, like astards they ingloriously fled upon the aporeach of the national flag of beauty and glory arrying with them to the heart of treason the unds and other valuables of the State. From that period until now, the said Isham G. Harris has been roving through the South, swept along by the unparalleled hurricane of licentiousne and furious tempest of anarchy, never before equalled upon earth! Said Harris has been periodically visiting the border counties of this State, issuing bogus proclamations, and collecting revenue, falsely pretending to be the Gover nor of Tennessee. This culprit Harris is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, and is about fiftyfive years of age. His complexion is sallowhis eyes are dark and penetrating-a perfect index to the heart of a traitor-with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow The study of mischief, and the practice of crime, have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray beard. With brazen-face impudence he talks loudly and boastingly about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the South will achieve he dependence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man-steeper o the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy-now about lost to all sense of honor and shame-with a heart reckless of social duty

and fatally bent upon mischief. "If captured, he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, and in female society, alleging with the sheep-faced modesty of a virtuo that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment or of taste that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and womer If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me ive, to the end that justice may be done him here, upon the theatre of his former villanous

The election of United States Senators om Tennessee occurred in the Legislature of that State Thursday last, Hon, D. T. Patterson being chosen for the short term of four years, and Hon. Joseph S. Fowler for the long term of six years. Mr. Patterson was a Judge in striving for it through many years, she was not | Chancery at the beginning of the war, and maintained his loyalty to the Union throughout the revolution in Tennessee. In the summer of ernor by a convention of Union men assembled at Knoxville, but he declined to make the race. would stand in the way of this apprehended when Hon Wm. H Polk became the conservaguerilla warfare. A part might; but the re- tive, or Union candidate, against Isham G. Har-

very fine ability Hon. Joseph S. Fowler was never in public by appointment of Gov. Johnson in 1862. He subsequently, the President of the Female Academy at Gallatin, Tennessee. The writer has known Mr. Fowler for a number of years. His learning is varied and profound, having enemy-a permanent peace, and a community of been from his earliest manhood devoted to the cause of letters. We never heard a topic suggested in his presence with which he was not thoroughly acquainted. As a man he is deeply imbued with the highest sense of integrity, and, inexperienced as he is in the affairs of State, we have so much confidence in his capacity for the mination of this horrid war in a peace so full of exalted trust now imposed upon him, that we unhesitatingly predict for him a bright career

among the first men of the nation.

RETURNING LOYALTY .- A large public meeting was held in Memphis Monday last, consistand forget the wrongs done the North, and shall ing chiefly of citizens who had actively sustained feel that the South has suffered enough, and | the rebellion in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Hon. J. T. Swayne, a distinguished rebel Judge in that portion of the State, B. D. Nabers, a conspicuous secession orator in 1861, and Col. Grace, who drew the resolutions for the secession of Arkansas, were present and addressed meeting. These gentlemen eloquently and earnestly counselled the people to renew their allegiance to the Union in good faith, to forget the hatreds and prejudices of the past, and to co-operate with the Government in securing the complete restoration of civil author-They regard the war as at an end, and the power of the Federal Government as fully vindicated. As to the slavery question, they expressed the view that it had been decided by the war itself, and that the people throughout the South should adapt themselves as quickly as possible to the condition of universal free dom. The speeches delivered by these prominent and influential gentlemen, and the resolu tions adopted on the occasion, breathed the spirit of sincere loyalty to the Government of the United States, and we hail them as one of the most cheering indications of the times. We hope that similar meetings will be held at numerous points in the insurrectionary States, now that they may assemble under the protection of the national flag. Their effect upon popular feeling in the South will prove of inestimable value to the great work of peaceful

LEE'S OFFICERS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. The recent opinion of Attorney-General Speed bert, the new commander, has fully entered upon his duties, one of which is acting upon Maryland or on the borders of Pennsylva All such persons are not allowed to proceed or giance. Many refuse to do so, expressing their faith in the ultimate success of the rebels, while way rejoicing. Several of Mosby's gang of guerillas have come into Winchester with the paroled prisoners, among whom is his second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWEST .- It is said that the rebel General Buford burned ninetyfive thousand bales of cotton at Montgomer Alabama, before evacuating that place, previous to the arrival there of General Wilson's cavalry. General Wilson's force destroyed all the rebel depots, workshops, and manufactories along their route of march, and the rebel steamers King, Augusta, and Nina, on the Alabama river. New Orleans advices report that the rebel

General Dick Taylor is prepared to surrender his command to General Canby, if he can secure favorable terms. General Canby arrived in New Orleans from Mobile last Sunday morning. General Banks resumed command at the Depar ment of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans, on the 22d ult. Pete Everett, somewhat noted in Eastern

lentucky as a guerilla leader, was among the rebel officers recently surrendered at Mount

SATURDAY, M. 6, 1865.

THE PRINCIPLE OF SECHON.—The right of a

tion. We quote as follows:

resident.

o more forever.

South.

the last faint sound shall die away and be heard

We draw from the subject a plea for disregard-

ing past differences of opinion. These may

ave been wise or unwise as people may view

them from one or another stand-point, and it is

natural, most natural, for every one to seek

justify his own course, if not to east blame

pon his neighbor. The past cannot now be

ave felt stamped itself upon the moving pan-

rama of scenes and events that formed the

great Heretofore of our country. All that now

that "to err is human." We must live to-

gether as one great political and commercial

ingry disputes, resulting in collisions, and

nus bring upon ourselves much misery, retard-

ing the return of prosperity and a real peace,

or we can, by ignoring past differences and

protherhood of nationality and good will that

annot fail to benefit materially and to bless in

every sense the whole country North and

This must be so evident to the dullest intel-

ect that it seems almost like a waste of time to

such a line of conduct both on the part of

urge it, and yet we fear that the vast importance

the Government and of the people is scarcely

ppreciated as it should be. Old party hacks

bey can reap any advantage from it, and un-

ess the people sternly rebuke them they may

e able to do much mischief. The inquiry

should be not, What were your party affiliations

or views or actions? but, What are you willing

and to do all that possibly lies within your

ower to heal its dissensions, to restore order,

obey the laws, to promote the good of the

ountry and the quiet and loyalty of your State.

and the speedy extension of the authority of

the Government over every foot of territory of

Let us not amuse ourselves or delude our-

elves with the idea that the work before us is

light and trivial, and that it will prove a com-

paratively easy task to accomplish it now that

What De Quincey says of the sorrows or convul-

grander scale to those of nations. "Minds."

sal scale than ordinary, deeper in their vibra-

tions, and more extensive in the scale of their

intellectual system, they had or had not a cor

responding compass, will tremble to greater

depths from a fearful convulsion, and will

come round by a larger curve of undula-

of the country to be pacified; the sanguinary

conflict through which it has just past; the fe-

rocity and deadly hate which have thereby been

ngendered; the extent, the nature, and the va-

riety of the interests to be taken into considera-

tion; the numbers, intelligence, and bravery of the

people with whom we have to deal, and with

whom we are to live as fellow-citizens, or the

length of the angry period of heated debate

which preceded the outburst of the tremendous

storm-whether, we say, we contemplate one

or all of these facts and circumstances which

bear directly and powerfully upon the question

capable of comprehending it, of the vastness

and difficulty of the work before us, and of the

wisdom, judgment, and skill requisite to ef-

The length of time this will take depend

upon the policy that may be pursued and

the spirit that shall be manifested. The South-

lences and their defects. They are excitable,

brave, and generous. No people in the world

are more open to the power of kindness or can

e influenced more strongly by an exhibition

of it. A large majority of them hated the

whole scheme of an attempt at Disunion and

the setting up of an independent government,

and they have only to be dealt with in a mag-

nanimous spirit to wheel into line with all the

enthusiasm of their warm and impulsive natures

as true, zealous, and loyal citizens of the Unit-

If, however, in an evil moment, a different

theory is adopted: if a taunting, illiberal spirit

s indulged in toward them; if the effort be made

o keep ever before their minds the idea that

they are a subjugated people; if they shall be

treated with rigor upon the ground that "they

have no rights which the Government is bound

to respect"-and this is the jargon of some fa

natics-we may expect to see the consequences

of this unhappy strife stretch themselves away

But we anticipate no such policy, and there-

fore no such consequences. We look for bet-

possible effort made to reconcile and to heal to

act nobly and generously, to bury the toma-

nawk and to bring out the calumet of Peace

Such a policy will be worthy of a great and

new hallelujah filling all our heavens with its

Then indeed may we join again in the old cho-

An exchange very properly remarks

The pursuit by the Union army was most

plendidly managed by General Meade, who,

it seems, had personal charge of all the move-

ments. When the secret history of the war is

written, we predict it will be found that General

Meade has not been credited with all the

services he has rendered the country. He has

had sole charge of the army during the recent

battles, and has put into execution the splendid

programme of the Lieutenant-General with rare

We are informed that General Wilson's

reat cavalry expedition has reached Savannah.

after a very extensive, successful, and destruc-

which they captured 504 rebel cannon, 5,000 pris-

mers, killed one, and captured five rebel Gen-

rals, destroyed immense quantities of rebel

on of much cotton. This has been the most

BATMr. Potter, who has just been elected to a

at in the English Parliament as the successor

Richard Cobden, fully indorses the wise

aportant and destructive raid of the war.

harmonies and all hearts with its raptures.

peace; good will to man."

skill and marvellous celerity."

ed States.

ern people, like other people, have their excel-

of pacification, we must be convinced if we are

Whether we contemplate the immense area

ibrations, whether, in the other parts of their

the United States?

do now? Are you willing to forget the past,

I seek to foment discord whenever they think

rsuing a conciliatory course, form a great

ains for us is to forget it, and to remember

mmunity. We can get up and keep up

changed. The party bitterness that we may

ure is a doctrine which threw lights of political interpretation have listed upon with the greatest pertinacity. 'iey call themselves trict constructionists, ar they allege that this ight was reserved to to States when they dopted the Constitutionf the United States, ey have preached up his tenet of absolute tate sovereignty so log and encompassed it with such a cloud of widy abstractions that my peoplehave become confused, and have at last yielder their assen to it. How anybody could ever supose that acommunity of equa States could e held together upon such a prin ciple has always appeared to us most extraorinary. Abslute State sivereignty was the dis linguishing caracteristic of the States under the old Articls of Confederation existing before the adoption of the present Constitution, and it was precisel this that the Convention which framed it was designed to obliterate! It was early perceied by the great men of those days that a Ulon based upon this principle was and wouldcontinue to be the merest rope of sand, and jut no Union, for any practica arpose, at all This was proved by the workgs of the old onfederation just referred to. The imary objectf the people, as represented in the Convention of 787, was therefore to form a Ua n in which thprinciple of absolute State independence in its readest sense should not exist or in other weds "to form a more perfec Union" than thone then existing, since that was found not t answer the great ends of a stable and poweful government. Each State adopting the Contitution consented to surren der this feature ofentire independence in consideration of certin great benefits which i expected to receively so doing. We say, expected to receive, for it is well known to every reader of the listory of those times that there was violent, and, in some instances, pronged opposition to the adopion of the Con stitution in the several States, many contending that the blessings which it promised to estow upon them would be rore than cour terbalanced by the evils which; would inflict The opposition to its adoption was especially powerful in New York, and gve the greatest anxiety to its friends everythere, because without the co-operation of hat great State

Upon this point of a conditional ratification there was a long and stormy lebate, lasting many weeks.

It required all the efforts, the logic, and the genius of Alexander Hamilton, he great champion of the Constitution in that body, to secure its adoption. At one time, so ghomy was the prospect of its success, that he resitated as to propriety of accepting the proposition of the opposition to ratify it for a cefinite period only; and it was at this time and under these circumstances that he wrote to Mr. Madison to uire whether, in his opinion, this could be done. The answer of that illustrbus statesman ought forever to have silenced all avil as to the nature of the Constitution, and the Union then proposed to be formed under it, and the alleged reserved rights of a State to secede from the Union at its pleasure. Mr. Madison has not inaptly been termed the Father of the Constitution from the part he took in its formation. He was the acknowledged leader of the great popu lar party of his day. From his answer to Mr. Hamilton's letter, written in 1788, we extract

the whole scheme of a new Uron was likely

to fall through. The majority of the conven

tion of that State at one time vished to ratify

the new Constitution conditionaly, that is, for

a certain period of time, in orde to see how it

would work, reserving the rightof the State to

withdraw from the new Union,if, at the expi-

ration of such period, it should wish to do so.

the following: The Constitution requires an admition in tot and forever. It has been so adopted by the other States. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vituate the ratification. What the new Congress, by virtue of the power to admit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, as I suppose that is not the material point at present.

I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success and happiness. The idea of reserving the right to withdraw was started at Richmond, and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself changes.

s worse than rejection. the armed power of the revolt has been broker. "Any condition whatever must vitiate the ratifi-If we do, we shall pay dearly for our folly. cation." Isn't that plain and comprehensive "The idea of reserving the right to later days have contended was reserved to the says he, "that are impassioned on a more colos-States-"was started at Richmond and considered as a conditional ratification, which was itself abandoned as worse than rejection!" This meets the exact point, and meets it so clearly and concisely as would seem to make evasion of it. or any misunderstanding in respect to it. impossible. It drives the nail through and clinches it. It leaves not a loophole through which sophistry can wriggle itself.

Then how can our modern illuminati in the face and eyes of such authority as this pretend that the right to secede was reserved to the States Recollect that each State was perfectly free to ratify it or not as it should think proper. Two of them-Rhode Island and North Carolinadid not ratify it until after its adoption by nine States, the number which the instrument itself declared requisite in order to make it binding anon, and the organic law of the parties to it Those States could have remained out of the Union to this day, for aught we know, if they had chosen to. They came into it freely simply because they thought it would be for their in erests to come into it. They, as well a the rest of the States, were at liberty to ratify the Constitution or not as they might elect; but they understood perfectly that they could not do it conditionally: that there was no medium between absolute, unconditional adoption, and absolute, unconditional rejection of the instrument in question. Having ratified the Constitution, and come into the Union upon these terms, they forever surrendered the right to secede from it. They that make can break a bargain, but one of the parties to it cannot do it without the consent of the others. Otherwise society could not be held together, and would relapse into a state of barbarism.

This question of secession has not lost its interest because the military power of the present revolt has been broken. If the people entertain the idea that a State has the constitutional right to withdraw from the Union, at its option, for any real or fancied grievance, there will always be a principle of mischief in active or silent operation in the country. The secession heresy ought therefore to be thoroughly exposed and exploded, and the true principles of the Constitution upon which our Government is based in this respect made familiar to

the people.

The pert conceit and shallow impudence of the secession commentators upon our system of government were finely illustrated by Louis T. Wigfall, of Texas, not long after he took his seat in the United States Senate, when he rose in his place and gravely declared that Daniel Webster never understood one word of the constitution! We doubt not that he entertained the same opinion of Mr. Madison; but, as the latter was a Virginian, and the architect par excellence of the constitution, Wigfall could not quite screw his courage up to the point of in-

cluding him with Mr. Webster in his unique What modest men these secessionists are Whatever else may be said of them, it must be admitted, that, in this respect, they stand peerless and unapproachable! They coolly inform the present generation that Washington and Madison, Hamilton and Webster were benighted persons, who entirely misunderstood the constitution and the great principles of repubcan government.

Their leading journalistic mouthpiece, inst efore the war began, openly charged that Washington, before his death, had become "Northernized," by which it meant everything that is politically abominable. It did this to break the force of his solemn and reiterated warnings against Disunion.

AN EXPLANATION TO BE MADE -The Toront (Canada) Leader thinks that our national author ities violated the amicaole feeling between the United States and Great Britain by giving the Fenian Brotherhood a place in the President's funeral procession, and makes the following The authorities at Washington have been

The authorities at washington have been guilty of a serious breach of international comity in giving a place to the Feuians in the funeral procession programme prepared at the War Department. Such a quasi acknowledgment of a body organized ostensibly in opposition to Great Britain is one which requires views of the latter on American affairs.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-A PROCLAMATION. A PLEA FOR DISREGARDING PAST DIFFERexces. -The war has disrupted old political as-

Washingron, May 3.
Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Sureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President and attempted murder of the Hon. Wm. H Seward, Secretary of State, was incited and concerted by and between Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson. Clement C. Clay. Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada; Now, therefore, to the end that justice may WASHINGTON, May 3. sociations and made fierce antagonists, in a ultitude of cases, of those who had been living in unity and concert of action with each other. Per contra, it has made the strangest sort of political bedfellows. It has brought those into the closest bonds of harmony who had always been uncompromising and even abusive pponents. As germane to this, the New York Now, therefore, to the end that justice ma Tribune groups together certain well-known be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer for the arrest of said cts which very properly afford food for reflection. We quote as follows:

The President of the United States is Andrew Johnson, born and reared in North Carolinabut for the last forty-three years an honored citizen and statesman of Tennessee. He has been a lifelong champion of the institutions and supposed interests of the South—always a Jackson Democrat, and in 1880 a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane. We are of New England stock, "Federal Whig" prepossessions, and have through life been a zealous supporter of Adams, Clay, Harrison, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, and Lincoln, while our new President has with equal zeal supported Jackson, Van Buren, Cass, Polk, Pierce, Bachanan, and Breckinridge. Notwithstanding this wide disparity of origin, training, and past associations, we propose to accord to Mr. Johnson as President an independent but sincere and hearty support. If we shall ever have occasion to dissent from his views or to object to his course, we shall do so in all frankness, but with an earnest desire to set him right, and thus propose to innede the suppose of his administrations. ersons, or either of them, within the limits of he United States, so that they can be brought to tial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jeff Davis.

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest ent C. Clay. One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest i Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of eo. N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of everly Tucker.

And ten thousand dollars for the arrest of W.

Beverly Tucker.

And ten thousand dollars for the arrest of W.

C. Cleary, late Clerk of C. C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal-General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with a notice of the above rewards, to be unbilished. published. In testimony whereof, I have here nd, and caused the seal of the United States

Done at the City of Washington, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. te, not impede, the success of his adminis-tion. And with regard to "the South," so nd kindly as our new Southern Democratic W. Hunter, Secretary of State.
Chicago, May 3. Hardly any two men in the country, up to the present troublous times, had been stronger

At ten o'clock P. M. Tuesday the streets for several miles were densely filled with people to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago and Alton station, from which the remains are to be taken to Springfield. The ceffin was transferred from the heaves to the olitical adversaries than the present President f the United States and the present Governor of Tennessee. We refer to this not to recall to coffin was transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception. The glare of hundreds of torches light the way. Many joined in singing, bells tolled, and before the music of an instrumental band ceased, we leave Chicago on our mournful errand for Springfeld. aind old party strifes or reawaken the recollections of bitter feuds. We wish to allay them. We wish them practically forgotten. We want witness a grand effort at oblivion. We desire to see a great mantle of charity, broad Mr. Blackston, Superintendent of the Railnough and long enough to cover the whole and, thrown over it. We want to see the angry and bloody waves of passion, so lately hed into fury, subside, and to hear less and less distinctly every day their sullen roar, till

Mr. Blackston, Superintendent of the Railroad Company, with many other new associations, are on board. Speaker Colfax on leaving Chicago was made the medium for delivery to the President of a brief address from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Canada, sympathizing with the nation, tendering their wishes to the President for a successful administration of the Government. Colfax was selected as a medium on account of his being a prominent member of the order. On the way persons are scattered on the road for miles.

Since leaving Washington (the 21st of April to this time, the 31 of May), we have travelled seventeen or eighteen hundred miles. The funeral cars with which we started from Washington have come all the way here. No accident even of a trivial character has happened. Col. Robertson, who is connected with the military railroad, now composes one of our party. The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by kind attentions everywhere and personal attentions, etc., profusely bestowed. The remains of the President were received at Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis stations.

The procession formed in the following order: General Cooke and staff, military escort; Gen.

General Cooke and staff, military escort; Gen. Hooker and staff, guard of honor; relatives and friends in carriages: the Illinois delegation from Washington; Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, including their Sergeants-at-Arms and Speaker Colfax: the their sergesnes at Arms and Speaker Coriax; the different States; delegation from Kentucky; the committee of reception; the Judges of the different courts; clergy; officers of the army and navy; firemen, citizens generally, colored citizens, &c. The whole procession was moved to the law-office of Abraham Lincoln. The enzens &c. The whole procession was moved to the law-office of Abraham Lincoln. The entrance was draped in mourning, and at the door-frame hung a portrait of the deceased. The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the purpose, and cost five thouseand dollars. It was drawn by six black horses. The houses all bore portraits and emblems of wee, with appropriate motioes, the Illinois and woe, with appropriate mottoes, the Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Office included. The front of the building occupied by the latter was very appropriately ornamented. The remains were appropriately ornamented. The remains were deposited in the State House with solemn cere-

The general arrangement is appropriate. The entrance to the Capitol and the interior of the otunda is heavily draped and festooned. The ody lies in the Representative Hall, the galleries of which are supported by columns, which, together with the panels, are covered which, together with the panels, are covered with black velvet trimmed with silver fringe. In the centre of each panel is the representation of spray of myrtle of silver. On the west side of the hall is a painted blue ground with white stars and natural flags, with a black cloud overspreading all. From the corners rise pillars, which are surmounted by black plumes covered with velvet and borders of silver fringe.

ver fringe.

The ceiling is lined with white lace, dotted with golden stars, which glitter in the light of the numerous gas jets. The effect is solemuly the numerous gas jets. The effect is solutuly impressive.

The coffin is placed on a platform, approached by steps. It is surrounded by evergreens and flowers. The walls are adorned by the following The remains, soon after being placed in the tate House, were exposed to the public.

NEW YORK, May 3. The Tribune says: General Sherm will return to Richmond in time to meet his army, which is expected at Alexandria.

J. A. Arnold, formerly a member of Congress from Chicago, has been appointed Auditor of the Treasury Postoffie Department, vice E. Sells appointed to be Indian agent.

The voluntary surrender of the rebel Secreary Mallory is deemed a sample of "sharp" practiced rather than returning penitence and lovalty. valty.

The Herald's Washington special says: It

The Herald's Washington special says may be stated as a positive fact, for the present, with the exception of the Secretary of the Interior, there will be no change whatever in the A defour to West Point was made by Ladrich beloade, who attacked the works and

Owing to his failure to group around him as many men as he desired, Booth abandoned the project of kidnapping. The house was discovered last week, ready to he blows. roject of kidnapping. The house was discovered last week, ready to be blown up at a mo-

ment's n t'ce.
A Washington despatch to the Boston Adrtiser says: Considerable interest is mani-sted among military men to know what com-ands will be included in the expedition which

mands will be included in the expedition which rumor, eays is shortly to set out from here to complete the demolition of the rebellion by the occupation of Texas. It is thought probable that some of the troops now massed so heavily about Washington and Alexandria will be employed for this putpose.

The vexed question as to the disposal of the remains of J. Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent carloslty, interminably into the dim, dark gloom of the ter, brighter prospects. We hope to see every ments calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave on a little spot of ground close to have been buried. Booth s body was deposited there, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less inflamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the pot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed will the graves be grown as the first the careful the graves between the strong part of the strong continue to keep it undisturbed. victorious Government, and such results, of a ntil the grass has grown so thick that no one ill ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's compse was interred from other rus of "glory to God in the highest; on earth

The capture of Macon, Ga., is confirmed.
The entire place was under the protection of Union soldiers.
Governor Brown was at Augusta, endeavoring Governor Brown was at Augusta, endeavoring of get up a State Convention, to bring Georgia to its allegiance to the United States.

Wilson, after entering Macon, and placing a guard, withdrew. A large portion of his army is outside of the city.

R. R. Cuyler died recently at Macon.

Baltimore, May 3.

There were brought here to-day in charge of in armed guard of soldiers under Lieutenant by Brien, two citizens of Calvert county, named r. N. W. Brown and Wan. Cochran, and three BALTIMORE, May 3. Dr. N. W. Brown and Wm. Cochran, and three other men, on the charge of being concerned in the recent assassination of Union soldiers stationed in that county. Cochran acknowledged that he had been for months in a starving condition, and which had been known to Brown and others. He was offered large sums of money to take the lives of certain soldiers. He accepted the terrible bribe, and deliberately assassinated two soldiers whilst they were doing picket duty. Cochrane received \$175 for killing the first soldier, and was to have \$500 for the murder of the other, but he was apprehended before the

ve raid through Alabama and Georgia, during solder, and was to have \$600 for the influer of the other, but he was apprehended before the money was paid. The parties charged with the terrible crime have been taken to Washington this afternoon under guard, and are now in the Old Capitol Prison. An examination will soon property, captured a gunboat, and got posses-

Mr. O'Brien, superintendent of Government brough a county, was shot at oe, but fortunately escaped. His horse, how-

NEW YORK, May 3.

I chain on each leg, and nand-curred in such nanner as to keep their hands several inches art, and some of the more desperate ones ving their hands fastened behind their backs, sey have a sort of a sack cover over their and and face of each, leaving only the mouth A special sentinel is in charge of each prisoner. A signal was given for the Keyport to start, the steamer's beil rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled prisoners gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking their hour of retribution had come. They were transferred to the District penitentiary, adjoining the arsenal, where cells have been arranged for them. Two prisoners occupy each cell, but the sentinel in charge of each man prevents any conversation. Notwithstanding the large number already in custody, several others of the areas.

ady in custody, several others of the assi nation conspiracy are still at large. Their FLAGSHIP GLASGOW, NEW ORLEANS) April 24.

G. Welles. Hon. G. Welles:
I have the honor to inform the Department that the rebel ram Webb ran the blockade of Red river this morning and passed the city at a high rate of speed, but so unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots the proper her bull in received. appearance that she received only two shots through her hull in passing. As she approached the city she was flying the Union flag at half-mast, and was mistaken for a transport. The Queker City and Ossipee were sent in pursuit of the ram. The Hollyhock was far ahead. When about 25 miles below the city the ram encountered the Richmond coming up. The Webb then headed into the left but of the The Webb then headed into the left bank of the river, and ran ashore and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be Elward G. Reed, formerly of the United States navy. Her crew consisted of short 15 crew consisted of about 45 men. Her cargo was cotton, rossin, and turpentiue, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the woods, with he exception of three, two of whom were cap-ured, and are pairs of the woods.

Washington, May 3. Large numbers of resignations of army and navy officers are now daily being received at the War and Navy Departments, which are being accepted as fast as received, the Government having decided to reduce the land and naval forces as soon as possible, in order to assist in the reduction of expenses of the Quartermasters Department.

ters Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

The Executive order of November 1, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States and the Executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live stock being no longer required by the public necessities aforesaid, the orders are hereby annulled. By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Syracusz, N. Y. May 2.

E. M. SIANTON, Secretary of War.

Syracuss, N. Y., May 3.

Hon. B Burton, of this city, was shot by an assassin at one o'clock this morning, and will probably not live through the night. The murcherer, in order to fire at Burton, broke out a pane of glass, and, as he stepped, in his night clothes, to a door in range of the broken glass, be fired, the ball passing through Mr. Burton's lungs. No arrest has been made. Washington, May 3.

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had comparatively a comfortable night, the apparatus not producing as much inconvenience as was thought. F. Seward has gained strength during the past twenty-four hours.

J. K. BARNES. New York, May 4.

The Herald's Savannah correspondence of the 29th ult. says Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip: Gen Wilson left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22d of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his force.

Elenezer Church, near Planter-ville, Ala., was taken after a short engagement with Forest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners were captured and three guns. Forrest's forces were captured and three for the Cahawba river, and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much Government property.

ment property.
Selma, 241 miles from the base, was captured
on the 2d of April, with 2,700 prisoners, 32
guns in position, and 75 in the arsenel. We
self over large rolling mills, with fixured, and vorks, mag zines, and a large number of cars. We remained at Selma eight days.

The Alabama river was bridged eighty-three

assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We de-troyed two rolling mills and foundries, two pagazines, one locomotive, sixty-three cars, columbus, Ga., eighty-five miles distant, was taken by assault, dark, on the 16th.

dark, on the 16th. Twelve hundred prisoners were captured; also, fifty-three guns, sev n large cound factories, one thousand bales cotton, immense quantities of ordnance, quartermoster's and commissary stores, a large arsenal, pistol factory, an accountement factory, a naval foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, thirteen locomotives, over one hundred cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed.

A gunboat, mounting six seven-inch rifled guns, now called the Jackson but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here.

Cabinet.

Information received from our Consols and
Information received from our Consols and
from American bankers in Europe, says that from American bankers in Europe, says that there are now in European markets between three and four hundred and fifty millions of rebel General Tyler, who was in command. nited States bonds. The largest amount of states bonds are held by German bankers and bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity y the masses of the people as permanent in-stments. Were destroyed. We took a large quantity of quartermaster

by the masses of the people as permanent investments.

Lieut-Colonel Baden, of Grant's staff, has been sent West to make a special investigation into the recent disaster and blowing up of the Sultana.

The Times says: The War Department has orcered to be printed six hundred thousand discharges on parchment, with a large number of muster-out rolls, and other papers for the reduction of the army.

The World's account of the conspiracy to murder the President and the officers of the Cabinet, says: There is no doubt Booth really intended to kidnap the President before the idea of murdering him was conceived. Proof of the fact, beyond admission, concealed in his sealed letter, has been found within the city limits. A house belonging to one Mrs. Greene, and furnished with underground apartments, manacles, and all accessories to private imprisonment, has been discovered. Here the President's assassins has been fitted up at the arrenal buildings, and the trial will proceed without delay. The number likely to be put on trial is about forty, and the others now in custody will probably be discharged as the case progresses and their testimonies given in.

Col. Clark, of the reel army, who was captured by one of our ecounting parties while endeavoing to escape from Richmond in one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that tured by one of our scouting parties while en-deavoring to escape from Richmond in one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that broke down he found it impossible to get it on and started off again, and seeing our forces ap-proaching he ordered it set on fire, and that all h's efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult soldiers and citizens

He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly overestimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about \$300,000. The Herald's Jacksonville (Ala.) correspondent says: About 1.500 of the Union soldiers, formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, were, on the morning of the 28th ult; transported by the rebels down the Florida Central railroad to within ten miles of Johnsonville, where they were unconditionally released, and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached by night.

All presented a pitiable sight, and many were barely able to was. Their joy was great in finding themselves under the protection of the ely able to wat. Their joy was great in ling themselves under the protection of the

old flag.
The Herald's Hilton Head correspondent says of the arrest of ex-Gov. Aiken: Governor Aiken claims to be an original Union man, an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time, and if friend of the Union and the constitution ever nce, but there are reports contradictory of

Among others, he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which has enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but of course the War Department must have had some foundation for the action against him.

G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullifler, and has been one of the most industrious aiders and abettors of the rebel cause in Georgia.

He make sno secret even now of his hostility to the Union He is courteous, affable, and sociable in all others respects. He hates the Yankees most thoroughly and boasts of it. It is understood the prisoners are charged with treason and will be regularly tried therefor.

NEW YORK, May 4. The World's Washington sp urrently reported to day than and Cabinet have decided to o The World's Washington special says: It is arrently reported to day that the President and Cabinet have decided to open all Southern states to general trade and suspend all regulations now in force, by order of the Treasury benefitness. Department.

If this is confirmed by a proclamation of the important step to ard the restoration of peace.

a second expedition was sent to Grrett's plan-tation, where Booth was found, on Saturday, and returned yesterday, bringing in the parolast

It appears that Jett introduced Booth to Garett as a rebel soldier, badly wounded ranted him taken care of by Garnett for as, when he would be taken away. ts Garnett has in vain endeavored to pre

here are twenty, and perhaps twenty three, ersons concerned in the assassination who will ertainly suffer the death penalty.

ertainly suffer the death penalty.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Springfield, May 4—10 A. M.

Twenty-one guns were fired at dawn this morning, and signal guns are being fired at intervals of every ten minutes up to this hour. The city is thronged with people. A constant stream continued to pour into the State-house until nine o'clock. The coffin has been closed, and the procession is now forming. Delegations until nine o'clock. The coffin has been closed, and the procession is now forming. Delegations are here from almost every part of the country. The pageant is one of the grandest ever witnessed in the West. A choir of singers, ladies and gentlemen, from St. Louis. Chicago, and this city, are chanting a mournful hymn as the remains of the immortal dead are being borne down the steps of the State-house to thm-e plu ed hearse. The procession will not reach Oakridge Cemetery until twelve o'clock, where the imposing ceremonies will take plake. Cannons are booming and drums are beating.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Springfield, Ill., May 4.

The funeral is over, and all that was mort omb. The funeral cortege was large, and the onies. The procession was n the cerem our in passing a given point. Mottoes appropriate devices were carried and disp approyriate devices were carried and displayed along the line of march. Governors Ogle.by, Bramlette, Fletcher, Stone, Lewis, Morton, Brough, Parker, and Pickering were in the procession. A large Congressional delegation was also present. General Hooker was Chief Marchal, and rode with his staff at the head of the procession. The Fenians, Odd-Fellows, Masons, Fire Departments, &c., were represented. The ceremony at Oak Ridge was solemn and impressive. Bishop Sampson delivered the funeral oration. It was an eloquent tribute to the dead. The services were not concluded till four P. M. Rev. Mr. Gurley pronounced the benediction.

The crowd has greatly diminished. Large numbers are leaving on every train. A national salute was fired at sunset.

New York, May 4.

The Commercial's special says: Jeff Davis and several leading rebels will be included in the bill of indictment before the court for the trial of the murderers now in custody and yet. President Johnson is understood to be in wor of abolishing the trade regulations of the reasury Department. The subject will be dis-assed and decided at the Cabinet meeting

rused and decided at the Cabinet meeting. Tuesday next.

The Post's special says: Eight Marylanders, charged with harboring Booth and aiding his escape, have been arrested and lodged in prison in Washington.

The mails received by the Navy Department this morning were laden with resignations of volunteer officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reduction of the service.

Charges against Ex-Governor Alken are preferred by the military authorities in Charlesson.

The Post says: A number of prominent citizens of this city are about to present President Johnson with a magnificent carriage, with horses and harness to match.

In the assault on Selma, Gen. Eii Long, of the 2d division, had command of the right, and Brevet Major General Upton of the left. A preliminary assault by the escort was unsuccessful. The 2d division charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's force was from six to seven thousand, mostly militia, and our assaulting force was only twelve hundred and fifty. Gen. Long was wounded, and has arrived here, en route for the North. Our loss is two hundred and fifty. The enemy, officially, state their loss to have been between four and five hundred. Our whole loss in all the expedition, was only three hundred and fifty.

A boy has been arrested at Brooklyn and

hundred and filty.

A boy has been arrested at Brooklyn and taken to Washington, whose conversation leads to the belief that he was possessed of a knowledge of the murder. He was an errand boy of Booth's. It appears that Harrold turns out to have been an agent and confident of the notorious Dr. Tamblety, who lately suddenly disappeared from Brooklyn.

An injunction was granted by the Superior

An injunction was granted by the Superior ourt to-day restraining the new Fire Co ioners from entering on their duties. SPRINGFIELD, May 4. Springfield, May 4.

Large numbers have continued to visit the former residence of the late President. It is hung with mourning without and tastefully decorated within. Large delegations from the adjacent States have been arriving throughout the night and are unable to find accommodations. The weather is warm, with an unclouded sun.

d sun.
The State-house is constantly visited. At 11 Aid Society laid upon the coffin a beautiful of evergreens studded with rare flowers. similar tokens have been contributed. To at noon 21 guns were fired and afterwards si guns at intervals of ten minutes. About it the remains were brought from the State-h and placed in the hearse, which was fro Louis, and was used in the funeral of Thomas H. Benton, Gen. Lyon, and Gov. le. The hearse was sur sung the hymn of "Children of the Her King" from the portico of the capital. funeral procession was under the direct trimmed with silver fringe. An immense crowd of people in the vicinity of the capital to see the

ecession as it passed, and persons for se The procession arrived at Oak Ridge at one o'clock. On the left of the vault, in which the remains of the President and his son were de remains of the President and his son were de-posited, was a platform, on which singers and an instrumental band unitedly joined in the chanting and singing of appropriate music, in-ciuding the burial hymn, by the deceased Pres-ident's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gurley. At the right was the Speaker's stand, appropriately draped in mourning. A short time ago this property, containing eight acres, and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by citi-zens, and was designed to render the site addi-tionally beautiful and attractive, and to creet a monument.

A vanit has just been completed for the reception of the remains, but, owing to the wishes
of Robert Lincoln, the remains were deposited
in Oak Ridge, nearly two miles from the city.
The vault at this place is erected at the foot of
a hill in a beautiful and newly added part of
the ground, which contain forest trees of all
varieties. It has a doric gable resting on the
pillars, the main wall being rustic. The vanit illars, the main wall being rustic. The vault s fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with some circular wings of bricks pro-jecting from the hillside. The material is limestone, procured at Juliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the velvet is a foundation of brick, capped with marble slab, on which the coffla rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreens. The dead march was sung as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons were assent. deposited. Thousands of persons were ass bled at the cometery before the arrival of procession. The scene was one of solemi and intense interest, and the land beautiful in the light of an uncloude peautiful in the light of an unclouded sun. The exercises were the singing of a dirge, then followed the reading of appropriate portions of the Scripture and a prayer. After a hymn by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last inangural of President Lincoln.

Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Sampson delivered a funeral oration. It was in the highest the second of the second control of the second c

Bishop Sampson delivered a funeral oration was in the highest degree eloquent patriotic, and portions of it were appliad then followed another hymn, when the diction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. G

dent from Washington, the scene of assassina-tion, to Springfield, his former home, and now to be his final resting place. He had been absent from this city ever since he left in February 1861 for the national capital to be inaugurated President of the United States. We have seen him lying in state in the Executive Mansion, where the obsequies were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest public honors and responsibilities which We have followed the remains from Washington through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago, to Springfield, a circuitous distance of seventeen or eighteen hundred miles. Along the route millions have appeared and manifested by everymeans of which they were capable their deep sense of the public loss, and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of Mr. Lincoln. All classes without distinction of political sects or creeds spontaneously united in the posthumous honors. All hearts seemed to beat as one at the bereavement. Our mournful duty of escorting the remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Weeping friends, with saddened and stricken hearts, have taken their dieu, and they turn their faces homeward, eve to remember the affecting and im which they have witnessed. The often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest." has been obeyed, and the great he art his rest," has been obeyed, and the great he art of the nation throbs heavily at the portal of the

As a commentary on the reward for the arrest Davis and other accomplices of the marder of the President, the Tribune thinks those is Canada will be secured by a demand under the

Ashburton treaty.

The Times says: The public will hardly be surprised that the murder is to be brought home directly to leading rebels. Booth, Beall, Kennedy, and others, were all hired, desperate instruments, of the Richmond conspirators.

NEW YORK May 4

there is great danger that e offer for Davis is not large

ring.

Baker last evening arrested Mrs. Perrine, itmore, in this city. She is to be tried by mission. of which Col. Chipman is judge the. Mrs. P. started in distributing spoils y Harry Gilmore's band, who captured a tit Gunpowder, Md. She has been a conus rebel during the war, and stood as the lemale secessionist of Baltimore.

Navy Department has a Government running up on the discharge blanks. All ation for leaves of absence are most cheer-

on for leaves of absence are most cheer corded, and all resignations gladly cpted.

he Times special says: General Hoffman,
nmissary General of Prisoners, has gone to
mportant official business. In his
ence the control of his department devolves

The Charleston Courier has particulars of Gen. Potter's expedition and says: Gen. Potter prived in Charleston on the 23d, and that the lorces composing the expedition were returning, Gen. Potter having been advised of the pressation of hostilities. oldiers, who cheered for the Union and the old ag, and a general desire was manifested for a or Braydon. Schurz to-day tendered to the Presi nation was accepted.

e World's account of the pursuit of Booth World's account of the pursuit of Boot-harrold from the night of the murder ti-rossing of the Potomac says the militar-fivil forces together amounted to quite army, and constituted by far the larges e organization ever known on this side of tilantic. Three grand pursuits were or p to their waists, completely routing the reb-ls, who were pursued by the 4th Massachusetts avalry. The rebels left on the field 7 killed and 3 wounded.

Gen. B then pushed on his command to amden, South Carolina, along the water restle, and at either point he destroyed thiren locomotives and a large number of cars, aring up the track for miles between Camden de Florence. and 22 wounded. Our loss was only one killed and 3 wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 4. order of the President all public building closed after 12 o'clock to day out of res sere closed after 12 o'clock to day out of res-ect to the late President, whose funeral obse-nies were in progress. The courts also ad-surned, and all the municipal offices were osed. Several of our citizens closed their ores, and half-hour guns were fired, the latter art of the day closing with a salute at sunset. Gen. Casey, in obedience to an order of the lar Department, has suspended recruiting lored troops in Richmond. he following order has just been published the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, APRI 26, 1864.
Orders, No. 75.
All prisoners of war delivered on pa
Federal officers east of the Mississipp
and including the 22d day of April, ex
ose who may have been delivered at Da
a., are hereby declared duly exchanged
did. The commanders of paroled camp

CHATTANOGA, May 4. despatches from Wilson to has arrived in this city to day. Wilson at Macon. His forces are camped out A strong provost guard p e streets. Business is as usual. on lost sixty killed and three hu ort until it arrived at Macon. It had filled and thirty-three wounded in the fight flumbus. Wilson is living on the country ral Long, of the 2d division, was wou

thirty-five at Columbus.

n's organized force is three thousand. Memphis, May 3, VIA CAIRO, May 4. nompson surrendered his entire army to Captain Mitchell, of the United ess will be generally suspended to-mor-accordance with a proclamation by Gov. NEW YORK, May 5

has been raised, and is found to be not greatly injured. She will be brought North. The secessionists of Charleston were wild with joy on hearing of the assassination of the ois.

ov. Aiken was closeted this morning with sident Johnson, and had a long interview in Secretary Stanton last evening. It has the freedom of the city, and enjoys society of the members of his family, who he with him. from all of which it is argued the is here in aid of the Government, rather no receive its discipline. Preside t, and it is said the women w.re actual-inees and express thanks to God for this enor-mous crime. But the sudden arrest of ex-Gov. Alken appeared to bring them to their senses, and they immediately became more discreet in their conduct. Alken's arrest and the expulsion of the Episcopalian elergyman, Mr. Marshall, who refused several times to substitute the prayer for the President of the United States for that which he had been offering for Jeff Davis, had caused much excitement among the Charlestonians. They insist that Governor Alken has never been anything but a Union man. resident, and it is said the women were actualthan to receive its discipline.

The Washington Republican says that neither of the statements detailing the mysterious oner of the finally disposing of the body o oth is true. Colonel Baker and his brother, Lieutenant Baker, are the only two persons that know what disposition was made of it, and they are an. The Tribune's Washington special has the

TORONTO, C. W., May 5. Cleary, one of the parties for whom the Pre ent offers a reward in his proclamation, p thea a letter declaring that there is no tr this statement that he concocted and inci he assass'nation, and asserts that he knew nothing of it until it had been committed.

New York, May 5.

cial says: There is no truth in the A special says: There is no truth in the re-port that Minister Adams has been recalled to become Secretary of State.

The Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in to-day's Chronicle for discharged offi-cers and men to emigrate to Mexico.

The people retused to anow them to enter their dwellings, fearing that they might be held responsible for harboring rebels.

Mr. Trenholm was taken very sick at Greensboro, and visited the houses of the leading men there, who asked him to exchange gold for Confederate series. points opposite.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: The confession of Harrold and the documentary evidence found on Booth fastens beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff Davis and his commissioners.

The Post's Washington special says: Additional arrests have been made to-day and information gained throwing more light upon the A train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was robbed last night, near North Bend, four-teen miles from this city, by a gang of twenty cuerillas.

mation gained throwing more light upon the conspiracy to murder the Vice-President and the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, May 5. A subscription has been started here for raising a fund to be applied to the purchase of farm and appropriate mansion at Springfiel for the family of the late President. It is in ended to be a tribute from a greatful people the merits of their beloved martyr. The in to the merits of their beloved martyr. The individual subscriptions are not to exceed five
hundred dollars. The money is to be paid to
Jay Cooke & Co., and will be publicly reported.
The fund is to be disposed of by Senator Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and J. H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions. It is supposed
that subscriptions for this object will be taken
up in churches everywhere throughout the
country, with the name of the doner on a slip
of paper accompanying the amount.
The subscriptions to-day to the 7.30 loan, as
telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent,
were \$7,451,000.

George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker are ut with another manifesto to-day, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder their Christian

President, but give no particulars. They agree to go to Rouse's Point and be tried on the charge made in the recent proclamation if the United States will pay for their defence and insure their safety. The market for securities is dull and un

At morning board, prices generally weak with no disposition to operate largely for eit-rise or fall. Bears continue to hammer market, but with no success. Government sto market, but with no success. Government stocks quiet, pending the absence of news from Europe. General expectation favors the ultimate advance, although it is thought possible that the news of the President's death may produce a temporary dewnward turn in 5-20's. State bonds firm; coal and miscellaneous shares generally lower; gold firmer to day, with limited operations; variations slight; the market is nample supply, and without observations. generally lover, good inner to day, with limited operations; variations slight; the market is nample supply, and without change in rates; oreign exchange dull. The petroleum stock market quite active, and a large business done. Seech farm 124, Dalzell 550, Excelsior 495, kynd farm 280, Tack 15, Empire City 280, Knickerbocker 55, Oceanic 245. Petroleum full and prices nearly nominal; receipts light rade 37688, refined in bond 513/654, and free 73674. The dry goods trade continues active at a slight concession on all domestic fabrics. The scarcity of these goods for immediate delivery causes serious decline.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen. Augur has issued an order directing that no more transportation be issued at this point to The Mobile News of the 27th learns that the robel rams Nashville and Morgan and five stramers were at Demopolis. No troops except Maberry's guerillas were between Mobile and Demopolis. Demoralization in the rebel army and navy in that region is very great. The steamer Morning Star arrived to-day. No sales of cotton. Superfine flour \$8 25. Muscovado sugar 14c. Louisiana molasses 6(2656.

transportation be issued at this point prisoners or refugees.
s confidently asserted that the Government

The Bermuda papers contain long a counts of the judicial investigations now being held at 8t. George's of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into New York, Paila delphis, and other Northern cities.

Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission in connection with the causes of yellow fever. The evidence shows that he collected while there bedding and clothing taken from the fever patients, that he purchased and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New York in the spring.

One witness testifies that Blackburn repreby Jeff. Davis to the plot to assassinate he President and others.

The propriety of abolishing all trade regulations in the Southern States will be finally dis seed at a Cabinet meeting next week. Ac-namy be temporarily postponed till it is own whether the negotiations for the surren-of the rebel forces under Kirby Smith and it Taylor are consummated.

the spring.

One witness testifies that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses. It was shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts.

It was stated that there were ten trunks, three of which had been found and their contents burned by the board of health. Blackburn is well-known in these Provinces as a leading and ick Taylor are consummated.

The Herald's Washington despatch says that large quantity of railroad iron has been forwell-known in these Provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

large quantity of railroad iron has been for-granded to Richmond and other points to repair he railroads in that section. National banks are to be started immediately at Savannah, Mobile, and Montgomery. The statement that Dr. McKee had been drummed out of a hospital for writing disloyal letters is a mistake. Under orders from the Surgeon-General, Dr. McKee was drummed out

at Augusta endeavoring to get up a State Convention to bring Georgia back to her allegiance Tombler's headquarters. The Journal says all of them were strong looking, and the mean-The World's Washington special says the trial of the conspirators will not commence till the middle of next week, the proceedings to be officially reported by the Daily Globe and fur-nished to the other Washington papers and the Associated Press. No other reports willbe per-

A Washington letter and the man charges and specifications are presented to the Military Committee, which is to try those concerned in the great conspiracy, it will be found that positive proof exists that the plot was concocted at Richmond, and matured in Canada.

has for some time past had a secret treaty befor the British Government proposing alliance i

dy entered into what will insure the de

arture of some of our best fighting men, wh

The Herald's correspondent with Wilson's

awairy says that at the attack on Seima the loi-wing officers were killed and wounded: Killed—Col. G. W. Dobb, 4th Ohio; Captain toberts, company G, 4th Ohio. Wounded—Gen. Long, severely, in the head; lol. Miller, 17th Indiana, commanding the 1st

sation of hostilities. Enthusiasm was unrestrained among the rebel

rmination of the war.

After the fight at Sumter the rebels we

gain encountered on the 19th in strong posi-on at Boyling's Mills. The 25th Ohio and the 57th New York charged through the swamps

and Florence.

A large number of negroes followed the expedition. While Potter's expedition was making headway in one part of the State, another expedition was operating in other portions through Sumpter and other districts.

the rebel military establishments on their sources of all kinds. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Richmond, teersburg, and the surrounding country have en preserved from starvarion only by supplies raished by the United States commissaries, strong desires are expressed for removal by the overnment of all restrictions on trade that is at contraband of war, so that facilities may be forded for a resuscitation of the people, both towns, cities, and districts.

At present the farmers generally are without e implements or seeds necessary to do their anting, and unless these can be speedily protect there will be no crops forthcoming in the ate this summer and fall.

state this summer and fall.

It is understood that the Army of the James, commanded by General Ord, and consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, will remain in Vir-

inia for the present.

It is said that the 25th corps, consisting of

Colored troops, will go into camp at City Point.

A portion of the army of the Potomac was expected to pass through Richmond on Taursday or yesterday on their way to Washington.

The principal citizens and local officials of

hmond are rapidly coming forward to the yost Marshal's office and taking the oath of

rovost Marshai some and taking the other of the correction have subscribed to it are Mayor Mayo, adge Lyons, and L. Tazewell, Prosecuting tetorney in one of the courts.

The Herald's Charleston despatches are to he lst instant. Gen. Potter's force had recurred from its expedition into the interior

e 1st instant. Gen. Potter's force had rerned from its expedition into the interior of
suth Carolins, having destroyed an immense
nount of rebel property.

The guerillas have again become troublesome
the southern part of the State. On the 27th
t a party of them made their appearance
ithin six miles of Charleston and tore up some
illowad track.

allroad track.

Another strong force of national troops is

on to be sent out through the State. The

rious consideration.
The Times' Richmond correspondent says the

tes that might arise. He left Jeff. Davis, with Trenholm, Benja-nin, Extra Billy Smith, and a host of leading

uring that time they ate, slept, and drank in

The people refused to allow them to enter heir dwellings, fearing that

Confederate scrip.

The Secretary refused on the plea that North Zarolina had not furnished any of it; that it benged to Virginia. Before they left for the South they distributed a considerable quantity of gold among the party, as a precaudionary neasure in the event of the party being pushed.

The safes of the Adams Express Company were blown open by gunpowder and their contents taken. Passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river in skiffs.

General Meredith commanding District of

General Meredith, commanding District of Western Kestucky, has summoned all bands of armed men acting in open hostility to the government of the United States, operating in his district, to surrender by the 20th of May, on the terms granted Lee, otherwise they will be recognized and treated as outlaws.

regarded and treated as outlaws.

The Niagara, from New Orleans, passed up with 142 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Sr. Lous, May 5.
J. H Blackburn, alias Dr. Tumblety, charged with complicity with Harrold in the assassination conspiracy, was arrested to-day in accordance with orders from Washington.

New Orleans, April 29, via Carro, May 5 via Carro, May 6 via via Carro, May 7 via Carro, May 8 via Carro, May 9 via Carro, Ma

Landing to Bayou Sara, is completely

lated for thirty-five miles, causing great suf-ing. Many of the inhabitants are in a stary-

ng condition. Morganza was abandoned in consequence of the flood. Fears are entertained of more destruction

om overflowing than ever occurred.

The Mobile News learns that a daily line of learners between New Orleans will be estab-

ished, and that the arrangements are nearly

The Mobile News of the 27th learns that the

A squad of twenty-two guerillas, regular

bushwhackers in appearance, attracted consid-

erable attention in Evansville last Monday after-

noon as they were drawn up in front of Capt.

looked as though the cutting of throats and the

robbing of houses would be an agreeable 'pas-

time. They claimed to have belonged to the

rebel army, but it is thought that evidence will

be forthcoming to convict them of murder and

robbery. Among them was one commissioned

officer. He looked defiant and rebellious as

nage done. country east side of the river, from Tu-

am McCubbin, has surrendered himself. ubbin left Richmond on Sunday, April

says that at the attack on Selma the fol

The binish operation is not disposed to cate into the arrangement. If Louis Napoleon persists in supporting Maximilian, he must do stalone, and without any backing from Queer Victorial Comment. Governor Bramlette has changed the day et apart in his proclamation for humiliation nd prayer from the 25th of May to the 1st o une, in accordance with a proclamation of It is no secret here that the English here have

APPOINTMENTS FOR SANITARY LECTURE -Re P. Pell, Agent of the Kentucky Branch of ne United States Sanitary Commission, will ecture on the claims of our sick and wounded

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865

Elizabethtown, May 12th, 3 o'clock. en River Union, May 14th, 4 o'clock Green River Union, May 14th, 4 o'c ock. Morgantown, May 15th, 4 o'clock. Hartford, May 20th, 4 o'clock. Celhoun, May 24th, 4 o'clock. Owensboro, May 27th, 4 o'clock. Lewisport, May 28th, 4 o'clock. Hawesville, May 29th, 4 o'clock. Cloverport, May 30th, 4 o'clock. Cloverport, May 30th, 4 o'clock.

Citizens will please attend, and, if practica e, contribute to relieve the last sufferings, we

SURRENDER OF MORGAN'S OLD COMMAND dorgan's old command surrendered last fonday to Brigadier-General E. H. Hobson, emmanding First Division, Department of Rentucky, at Mt. Sterling. The force consisted of about one thousand men and one hundred and five officers, and was commanded by Col. iltner. For some days they held out against eneral Hobson's terms, demanding to be reeived and treated as prisoners of war, to rein all private property, horses, side-arms, &c., o take no oath to support the Government, out return to their allegianes to the United tates Government whenever the Confederate Government shall no longer claim an existence, or the right to remove to some other country aiming a safe transit thereto.

The Herald's Richmond despatches show the terrible state of impoverishment in which the scople of Virginia are now found to be, and o which they have been reduced by the drafts f the rebel military establishments on their sources of all kinds. Hundreds of the terribations of the terribation of the These terms General Hobson declined to grant, and they not being exactly in a position dictate terms, finally concluded to make a virtue of necessity, and surrendered unconditionally. The officers, however, were alowed to retain their side-arms.

Major W. D. Bay, with seventy men, who and been previously paroled from Northern risons, and furloughed by their own authorities, was sent to this place, where they were required to register their names in the office of he Provost Marshal General of the 1st division and sign an obligation to report trimonthly by letter to the Provost Marshal General of the Department till further orders. whereupon they were allowed to return to their

The men looked as though they had seen hard service, and such a thing as a complete uniform was a circumstance. No doubt these poor felows are heartily glad to be relieved from a hard campaign, short rations, and hardships and be once more allowed to remain quietly at ome after so long a period of danger and ex-

Many officers are coming into the Provost Marshal-General to take the amnesty oath, aparently in full faith that it is useless longer to pport the rapidly sinking cause which they ave so long struggled to maintain. They seem o realize the impossibility of being exchanged they become prisoners of war, as the Confed. erates hold but few, if any, of our men as pris ners to exchange for them

Lieut.-Col. Jesse and Capt. McGinnis were aroled last evening by General Hobson. The onel expressed himself to the effect that he considered the Confederate cause at most hope less now, and it was useless longer to attempt o hold out. Some 500 horses, 116 saddles, and trappings, were received here from Mount Ster ling yesterday, being property turned over by

The following named officers took the amnest oath at General Hobson's headquarters yesterday: Captain O Kinnard, 9th Kentucky mount ed infantry; Lieutenant Alford William, 7th Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant H. M. Carpen ter. 2d Kentucky mounted infantry.

SURRENDER OF GUERILLA BANDS.-The order of General Thomas proposing the terms on which Lee surrendered to Grant has had the desired effect. The notorious guerilla leaders Colonel Patterson and Colonel Norwood, with flowing:
The President has been strongly urged by cominent gentlemen there to arrest and try ach men as Brick Pomeroy, of the La Crosse liconein Democrat, and the editor of the hicago Times, who during the past year have ublished, advised, and invited the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The subject is receiving rigue consideration. their men, came into Decatur on Wednesday, and surrendered to General Granger. The noted Roddy has signified his willingness to a cept the same terms, and give up his band. The Nashville Dispatch says Colonel Malone sent in a messenger to General Rousseau to ascertain the exact effect of the terms, and promand, which has operated near Clarksville and the order of General Thomas, and it is almost certain that he, too, will surrender. Truly, this is whipping guerillas casy, and disposing of the tail of the rebellion. The idea of a guerilla warfare succeeding the rebellion has exploded, and it is now evident that in less than three months there will not be an armed rebel in the country. This is glorious news for all who desire a speedy and lasting peace.

JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.-The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, in reference to the loss English rebel allies will incur by the collapse of the rebellion, justly observes: "The late rebel loan was decided with the capture of Lee. Their bonds are not worth a penny on the bound, a mill on the dollar, and the effect in England will be interesting to us in America The crash which will follow upon the receipt of the news will not cause us much grief. They have brought it upon themselves: let them bear be punishment. They risked as an investment their funds in Confederate bonds. The Confederate bonds are worthless, and their credit will shortly be so also. Frazer, Trenholm, & Co. only opened the lists; long lines will follow, and the commercial crash will become general. The Germans have avoided making such investments, and it is principally upon England that the weight of losses will fall. The Confederate

William C. Cleary, the individual for whose arrest a reward of ten thousand dollars is offered by the Government, was a resident of C nthiana, Harrisen county, Ky., at the commencement of the rebellion. He is a lawyer by profession, and represented Harrison county in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature in 1860. He left Cynthiana in 1861 and weut to Richmond, where, for a year or two, he held the position of clerk in the State Department. Leaving Richmond he proceeded to Canada, as private secretary to Clement C. Clay, one of It ff Davis's emissaries.

The Washington Chronicle declares that the President and his Cabinet have arrived at the conclusion that the war is virtually ended. ard that there is no more need of men or supplies; that the standing army of the United States will hereafter be sufficient to preserve the peace of the country. It is intended to re duce the military force to two hundred or two nundred and fifty thousand men, of which onehalf, at least, will be black men, and to dis charge those troops whose term of service wil expire the soonest

Colonel Morgan .- A few days ago the Philadelphia Inquirer noticed an article stating that Dick Morgan, brother of the ex-rebel General Morgan, had been sentenced to imprisor ment in the Illinois State penitentiary for Dick vindicates himself by saying: "I am here at Fort Delaware a prisoner of war, and re giet very much the publication above referred o, as it may unpleasantly affect my relations and friends at a distance. There have never been charges against me, and I am held precisely as other prisoners of war."

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF A GUERILL BAND.-We learn that the notorious guerilla leader Daval McNairy and eight of his men were captured on Wednesday by a force of colored troops on Harpeth river, near the Northwestern Railroad. The entire gang were shot by the negroes after their capture, we are informed. PAROLED PRISONERS -Major General Stone

man, commanding the District of East Tennessee, has issued an order to release all rebel pris oners confined in jail at Knoxville, and give them their option of taking the oath of allenoss of their calling had stamped itself upon giance or going into some rebel State, in accord-their countenances. The majority of them ance with the recent decision of Attorney-General Speed. Contrary to the statement of Secretary anton relative to Stoneman's withdrawal

from Salisbury, it turns out that he received no

orders from General Sherman of any character

whatever, and, therefore, the rumor of his with-drawal from the rear of the rebel army in obedience to Sherman's orders was utterly un-

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.) and the dark color about the brow and temples, OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE. do not make the President seem what he was

in life. There is no expression here; the gener-

ous smile and beaming light seem to have de-

parted with the flight of his immortal soul to

which was reflected by the features of Abraham

Lincoln, and which rendered his homely face

attractive, when it winged its way to an-

other clime, left behind a simple tenement o

pon his face to-day, and consecrated his mem-

with their tears; yet there seems to be no

nd to the throng. A constant stream of peo-

mon the face of the dead for the last time.

of his old home extend to him a warm but sor

MONTREAL, May 6.

CHATTANOOGA, May 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

owful welcome.

consequence.

housand.

tlanta Monday to join Davis.

The subscriptions to the President's home-

are each, as mentioned in a previous de-by was untrue.

atch, was untrue.
The subscription to the 7-30 loan vesterday
y the First National Bank of New York was
ne million dollars, and not one hundred

The trial of Harris was resumed this morning before a court-martial, of which Gen. Foster is President. Judge Crane of Baltimore has been appointed counsel for Harris. Sergeant R. B. Stuart, of company C, 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, was sworn and testified that on the 27th of April last he was on duty at Leonardtown, Md., and was ordered by Capt. Willoughly to proceed to the residence of Benj. G. Harris and arrest him. He effected the arrest and then took charge of Harris and remained with him for two hours. During that time witness had a talk with Mr. Harris, and the latter made certain statements in regard to Chapman and Read, the pseuded rebel soldiers who had visited his (Harris's) house on the previous evening. The accused said the two men came to his house and inquired the way to Leon ardtown, and also the distance, and they further said they wished to get to Baltimore as soon as possible.

possible.
The accused told witness that he said t

he men that they could go to Baltimore, but he Federals could not compel them to take

been entered into between Grant and Lee. Accused then gave the men one dellar each, and also their supper. The accused also said the men wished to stay all night, but he told them they could not do so, as the people about there hnew his political sympathies too well. On his cross-examination, and on questions put by the accused, witness testified that he did not recollact the accused telling him (witness) that he (Harris) had no wrong motive in giving Chapman and Read the money, nor did witness understand accused to say he thought it was proper to give to paroled prisoners to help them along home.

em along home. The witness was asked to state what talk of

curred between the accused and Chapmin and Rad. Witness replied by saying that in the con-

ocen spoken of, the accused said all the trouble was the fault of the d—d abolitionists; that

the abolitionists had stayed away it would have been all right. He said the idea of a few

eople in Washington interfering in affairs af-er Generals Grant and Lee had made an agree-

be d—l they had reported him for.
The Judge Advocate here closed his case, re-

serving the right to call Sergeant Swan as a witness, for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance. The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloy-

timony. It appeared on the record that Chap-man testified that Read remarked "It was too late then to kill the President." The witness's recollection of it was that it was Mr. Harris, and not Read, who made the remark. The court then adjourned till Monday, when the accused will company his defence.

will commence his defence.

New York, May 6.

anizations not entitled to the privileges of the

t of last Congress.
The Post's special says: Over \$40,000,000 of

tary McCullough pays out the money as fast s received, thus preventing any stringency in

The gunboat Florida arrived to-day from

New Orleans, bringing the pirate Read and other captured officers of the ram Webb.

Since the recent orders for the reduction of

expenses the Quartermaster's Department has flected a reduction of its daily expenses on

the ocean and coastwise transport service o

sis of the first seven millions per month.

The Postmaster-General has sent an agent of

is department to St. Louis, who will be them the 12th, to arrange for the transportation of mails on the Mississippi river and its tributa

is. It was not definitely settled this afternoon hether the trial of the assassins will comence on Monday or not, in fact the court had ardly been selected up to two o'clock.

NAW ORLEANS, May 1, VIA CAIRO, 6.

Many of Lee's soldiers have arrived here

en. Banks ordered them to report to the Prost Marshal, and prohibits them wearing rebe

a) pointed commander of that district.

Cotton opened higher, and much above the fiews of buyers. No sales. Superfine flour 8 37½, very choice extra \$10 60. Molasses 1d at 50c. A Mobile paper of the 28th says Granger wa

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold was 43, New York Central 97, Ede 74, Pittsburg 4. Rock Island 101½, Northwestern preferred 9½. Petroleum stocks: German 62. Manhatin 51, Rynd farm 199, Tack 160, United lates 1,900. Gold sold at the close at 142½. Transactions light.

ransactions light.

New York, May 6.

New York, May 6.

loney abundant and easy. Foreign Ex-

ange quiet as usual on Saturdays.
Petroleum stocks firm with large business.
Johanan Farm 127, Cherry Run 52, Mauhattan
Ocean 248, Rynd Farm 290, Tack 180, Ex-

lsior 510, Germania 60. The Post has the following review of the

The wholesale market was active. During

I e week prices fluctuated, at the close lower. Che decline has been heavy in some articles with the slight purchases of the army and avy. The Government consumption of coales been reduced from ten thousand tons.

week to nine thousand tons per month. Hardly by demand for pork for the army. Provisions actuated. The stock on the first of the month

nute a panic in the market. Oats declined from eight to twelve cents at the close. In three to five cents lower, and freely ofered for future delivery at much lower prices, now that the canal is open; large receipts exected by the last of the month. Coffee in code demand for Brazil; under the light stock cuced and prices closed strong. Whiskey the content of the month of the content of the con

rket quiet and prices closed nominal

The Tribune's Washington special says: All

oved larger than anticipated, and can the a panic in the market. Oats dec

NEW YORK, May 6.

he money market.

loan have been sold this week. See

WASHINGTON, May 6.

ersation, after the giving of

he oath on account of the agreement that been entered into between Grant and Lee.

—a ghostly shadow. Thousands have gazed

MR. LINCOLN'S REMAINS AT HIS OLD HOME THE PROCESSION. THE CROWD AT THE STATE-HOUSE.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD, &c.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD Wednesday Evening, May 3, 1865. This morning dawned fair and beautiful, and the sweet month of May could not boast of a more lovely day. The clouds have passed and nature is bright in the smiles of glorious sun shine. The thundering echoes of cannon ushered in the early dawn, and flags, draped in the solemn hue of woe, floated with the stirring breeze. The hours grew apace, yet, save the ramp of a mourning throng, the city of Spring. field was quiet as a Sabbath-day. Business ouses remained closed, and no discordant jar was heard. The Capital of Illinois mourns her illustrious dead, for emblems of sorrow adorn very breast, and are everywhere displayed. THE CROWD.

The arrival of every train brought hundreds visitors to the city. They came from every section of the State and country to pay a tribute of respect to the honored while living, the laented now dead-Abraham Lincoln, the unflinching patriot and the man of sterling worth. They filled the hotels to overflowing, and taxed to the utmost the hospitality of private citizens The funeral train, with the remains of Mr. Lincoln on board, was to arrive at eight o'clock, and at seven the crowd began to assemble in front of the Chicago and Alton depot, and on very street in the vicinity of the railroad. They ame-men, women, and children-in holiday attire, each wearing a badge of mourning, all eager to gaze for a moment upon the coffin containing the mortal remains of him whose name is now immortal. Many of them remembered the parting words of Mr. Lincoln on the 11th of February, 1861, when he was about to start for the National Capital to assume the responsibilities of the great office to which the voice of the American ople had elevated him. The scene and his ords are vividly recalled. Standing upon the latform of the car, he spoke as if clothed with the power of prophecy: Friend:! No one who has never been placed

Friends! No one who has never been placed in a like position can understand my feelings at this hour, nor the oppressive sadness I feel at this parting. For more than a quarter of a century I have lived among you, and during all that time I have received nothing but kindness at your hands. Here I have lived from my youth, until now I am an old man. Here all my children were born; here one of them lies buried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I have all that I am. All the strange, checkered puried. To you, dear friends, I owe all that I lave, all that I am. All the strange, checkered bast seems now to crowd upon my mind.

To-day I leave you. I go to assume a task nore difficult than that which devolved upon beneral Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me, I was fall. But if the same Omniocient mind, and he same Almighty arm that directed and proceed him, shall guide and support me, I shall not fall. I shall succeed. Let us all pray that he God of our fathers may not forsake us now. Fo Him I commend you all. Permit me to ask hat, with equal sincerity and faith, you all will at. with equal sincerity and faith, you all will oke His wisdom and guidance for me.

With these few words I must leave you—FOR OW LONG I KNOW NOT. Friends, one and all, must now bid you an affectionate farewell. The parting was sad, but the reception that his people were about to extend to him now was full of deeper sorrow. With the mark of the assassin upon his brow he was returning wrapped in his shroud and stretched upon his bier. One of the mottoes displayed on the State-house Square expresses the sentiment of he people in a beautiful and touching manner: "HE LEFT US UPHELD BY OUR PRAYERS,

RETURNS TO US EMBALMED IN OUR TEARS. By eight o'clock the crowd had become imense. A regiment and two battalions of infantry marched down Jefferson street and formed in parade line a few feet from the paveent. The procession was to move up Jefferson street, and guards were stationed to keep the crowd from blocking up the way. At half east seven o'clock a special train arrived from Chicago, bringing Governor Bramlette and the Kentucky delegation. The Governor formed his party next to the Illinois State Legislature, while further down stood the pall-bearers, the clergy, Judges of different courts, and the comittee of reception. The two carriages containing the relatives of the late President were now riven down to the depot, followed by a magnificent hearse brought from St. Louis for the occaposes to surrender. Colonel Malone is at the sion. Eight majestic plumes, dark as the raven's head of the largest portion of Lyon's com- wing, adorned the body of the carriage. Six splendid horses, black as the storm cloud of in Kentucky, but latterly and at this time in the night, in elegant trappings, were attached to vicinity of Springfield, Ky. The noted guerilla | the hearse. From the head of each nodded a leader-Harper, who is now in the vicinity of Gallatin, has received the flag of truce with over the mane. The sidewalks were full of people as far as the eye could see, the balconies were crowded, the housetops thronged, and from every window peeped a trio of heads. The train was an hour behind time, yet no signs of impatience were made manifest.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN. At eight o'clock and fifty-five minutes the pioneer engine arrived, and at nine o'clock preeisely the train with the remains of the President on board, shrouded in deepest mourning. and decorated in an elegant manner, slowly ap proached the depot. The anxiety was great, et no boisterous demonstration was made. Heads were bent eagerly forward, and tears dimmed the eyes of many, as the coffin was gentlifted, by the guard of honor, from the dark eral car, and sadly borne, on their shoulders, past the uncovered heads to the hearse. As the corpse was laid in the faneral carriage, the long line of infantry stood at a present arms, and cannon boomed. All was ready to move. and the military wheeled into platoons, reversed arms, and, with the band playing a sof mournful air, the slow march commenced:

THE PROCESSION The military escort was in the advance, comanded by Colonel Henry Dean. Then followed Brig.-Gen. John Cook, of Illinois, walking arm-in-arm with Maj.-Gen. Hooker. Their affs walked a short distance in the rear. The Guard of Honor formed a hollow square around the hearse and pall-bearers. The following tlemen constituted the pall bearers: Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Col. John Williams, Jon. 8. T. Logan, Erastus Wright, E-q., Col. Vm. F. Elkin, Hon. J. N. Brown, Hon. Gustaus P. Kœrner, Jacob Bunn, Esq., James L. smb, Esq., C. W. Matheny, Esq., Hon. 8. H. reat, Elijah Iles, Esq., Dr. Gershom Jayne, on. J. T. Stuart.

The following order of procession was then bserved: Relatives and friends in carriage

Relatives and friends in carriages.
Col. J. H. Bowen, Chief Marshal Illinois Delegation.

Illinois Delegation from Washington.
Hon. George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-arms of U.
S. Senate.

United States Senators.
Hon. N. S. Ordwav, Sergeant-at-arms of House of Representatives.
Speaker and Members of House of Representatives.
Illinois State Legislature.
Governors of different States.
Delegation from Kentucky.
Chicago Committee of Reception.
Springfield Committee of Reception.
Judges of different Courts
The Reverend Clergy in Mourning.
Officers of the Army and Navy, now in the service or honorably discharged. Transactions light.

New York, May 6.

A rainy day and the usual Saturday quiet have produced a very dull market. At the Stock Board there was very little animation. Prices opened lower but improved toward the close. The hesitation of the past few days have encouraged bear operations, and the number of short sales are on the increase. Governments continue quiet. The large subscriptions to the 7.30 loan check investments in gold interest bonds and produce a temporary weakness in quotations. Coal shares steady. Miscellaneous shares generally lower. Railroad bonds dull but steady. Bank stocks quiet. There is but little speculation in gold and business is light. The City of Washington took out. \$283,000, and the Bremen \$143,000. Total for the week, \$509,545.

Firemen of the City. Citizens generally.

After a solemn parade through some of the rincipal streets the procession halted in front f the State-house, the coffin was lifted from the hearse, carried beneath the arches of evergreen, slowly borne up the steps to the epresentatives' Hall, where emblems of sorw everywhere greeted the eye, and gently id upon the velvet couch, beneath the rich, dark canopy. Flowers and evergreens strewed the platform, and hushed footfalls fell softly pon the green and fragrant carpet. The doors of the State house, as soon as the coffin was ranged on the catafalque, were thrown open o visitors, and all day an interminable throng has been winding through the hall. With unvered heads they step upon the platform, approach the head of the coffin in silence, and give one earnest, passing glance at the cold. igid face of the dead. But few retire from the hely presence of that marble form without the moisture of a tear to dim the brightness of the

At six o'clock this evening the doors of the State-house were closed to all gentlemen but those accompanied by one or more ladies and children. This order will be enforced until 9 o'clock, when the doors will again be thrown open to the entire public until nine o'clock A. M. of Thursday.

We again tender our thanks to Sharon Typ dale, Esq., Secretary of State, for a pass to 'Admit the bearer at any hour, May 3d and The face of Mr. Lincoln does not wear a natare to be dismounted, their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed, and everything apper-taining to this expensive branch of defensive warfare is to be put upon a general retrench nent path.
The Government has given_up the experi-

nent of supporting blacks at Freedmen's V the realms of a purer land. The great spirit lage, Arlington. Work is offered to all willing to labor, at usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenemets at four dollars permonth. All incapable or unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island near Georgetown.

The Navy Department has ordered the Mississippi squadron reduced to 25 vessels. It was formerly over 100.

It has transpired that the trade question was definitely settled in Cabinet to day. All loyal persons are to be granted permits to carry goods and trade in any insurrectionary State, upon application to proper agents and paying the Government tax. Tennessee is exempt from the 3 per cent tax.

le at the hour we write pours through the te-house. The coffin will be closed at nine 'clock to-morrow, and the public are gazing from the 3 per cent tax.

The Times says the statement that General Halleck has issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to rank or employment, in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government will be permitted to Capt. Robert Lincoln is here to attend the ast sad funeral rites of his father. The friends The former residence of Mr. Lincoln is elabtake the amnesty oath, is untrue. He has not been authorized to issue such order, and the ately draped in mourning to-day, and thousxception made by the amnesty proclamation f December, 1863, will be observed till a genands have visited it, to secure some slight memento. The shrubbery is suffering severely in

of December, 1863, will be observed till a general line of policy is adopted.

Camp grounds for large bodies of troops soon to arrive are being erected near this city. The 2d and 5th corps are north of Richmond on their way to Alexandria, where they are expected in ten days. Howard's 2d corps and the 15th and 17th, constituting the army of Tennessee, will arrive here about the 1st of June, and Slocum's army, the 14th and 20th corps, is expected a few days later. The grand review, which will take place as soon as the armies under Sherman get here, will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war. Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax. The Chattanooga Gazette has positive inform-tion that Jeff Davis was at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., on last Wednesday, and was going oward the Mississippi. He had no escort. enjamin, and Hill, Confederate Senator, left

reatest event of its kind state arring the war.
The condition of Mr Seward is such that there is every prospect of his resuming duties within a week or so.

Washington, May 6. Gen. Grant arrived in the city to-day.

re is authority for saying that the pub-statement that J. W. Chandler, of New lished statement that J. W. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Fields, appointed consul to Japan, is premature. Owing to ill health, Mr. Fields will shortly retire from the Treasury, but his successor has not been designated, nor has he consented to accept as yet the appointment of consul, which it is understood has been tendered him. CINCINNATI, May 7.

CINCINNATI, May 7.

The valuables stolen from the safes of the Adams Express Company on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train, May 5th, were 20 U.S. 7.30 bonds, \$500 each, numbered from 66,-108 to 66 127, consecutively and inclusive, and 10 U.S. 7.30 bonds, of \$1,000 each, numbered from 62,128, to 62,138, consecutively and inclusive. These bonds are property of the Government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The company has also offered a reward of five hundred dollars for every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a pagy in the robbery of either the passengers or the express on the occasion.

**EARIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA. NEW YORK, May 7.

The steamship America, from Southampton the 26th ult., arrived here to day.

The London Times says: The end has come at st, and the great American war is virtually The Longon Times says: The end has come at last, and the great American war is virtually closed by Lee's surrender of the Virginia army. The tone of the correspondence between Grant und Lee is honorable to both. The conditions were such that it was no disgrace for an over-natched army to accept them. Not even Naboleon's army could count a series of more rilliant victories than the Army of Virginia. They were victorious till victory was no more were victorious till victory was no more achieved by human valor, and then they ith honor. Two years ago Lee might with honor. Two years ago Lee might e escaped to Lynchburg, but now the Fed al Generals make moves with as much rapid-and attack as Napoleon's Marshals. The deral army is entitled to rank among the y first in military nations. All attempts to es lish a Southern Confederacy must be aban-

The Times of Tuesday says: With the de-The Times of Tuesday says: With the defeat of the Southerners the difficulties of the Federal Government set in. After the restoration of Federal authority and the reduction of the South to obedience an overwhelming prospect will open before Mr. Lincoln. Much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union in the face of political problems of unexampled difficulty to be contronted. Such questions as the regeneration of currency, the reform of the tariff, and the management of the national debt, importhe management of the national debt, imporant as they are in themselves, may appear in Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt

ter Generals Grant and Lee had made an agreenent, was a d—d piece of humbug; that the Republicans would not rule long, and by G—d they would soon be shown who would rule. Witness didn't recollect that accused said he never did anything more innocently than when he gave the men money to help them along. When this talk took place no one was present but witness and accused. Mr. Maddox was not present at that conversation, but he was present at some other talk when the accused told Mr. M. that he didn't know what in the h—ll he was arrested for, and Maddox replied that it was said in Leonardtown that Chapman and Read had reported him. To this the accused said that he couldn't see what in the d—l they had reported him for. for the South at Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's defeat was received with great satisfac-tion, causing increased confidence in commer-France.—The Mexican Embassy will be of

France.—The Mexican Embassy will be of ficially received by the Pope shortly.

The American Embassy was received by the Emperor and Empress.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation was assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

Belgium.—A meeting was held at Brussels, and followed by great demonstrations in honor of the late Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal Consuls, who made speeches of congratulation, followed by a serenade. alty of the accused. By an agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the trms of the capitulation between Grant and Lee were put in evidence. The Judge Advocate also asked leave to correct the record, and Mr. Chapman was called to settle a point in his testimony. It appeared on the record that Chapman are also asked the Dead accusion. The London Times says: It seems to be a rt of Mr. Lincoln's desire to conciliate his feated fellow-citizens under the guidance of ward, who has creditably disti e trust, will be spared at this crisis. He may by gentle manners, restore tranquillity and hap-iness, and calm in some degree the animosities bich have been raised by these years of war. The Daily News of Monday after comp

g Lee for surrendering, alludes to Mr. Lin-ln's notice to foreign nations to withdraw the gulations to which the Federal vessels are New York, May 6.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
The Mexican Legation is circulating printed
pamphlets containing the terms of emigration
and land bounties given those who go there.
State banks appealing for national charters
which have recently increased their capital under State laws, may be ruled out as new orconjugations not entitled to the privileges of the regulations to which the Federal vessels are n we subjected in their ports and says: This noti e will not affect us, as with our harbor in the West Indies we have no occasion to enter complaint. It is therefore directed against other nations whose constant threats of recognition of the South has during the war so added to the difficulties and perplexities of the North.

Nine hundred and ninery-three miles of the telegraph cable is complete and on board the Great Eastern.

New York, May 7.

The Herald's 6th corps correspondent gives be details of its march to Danville, which lace it occupied on the 26th, capturing five ousand prisoners and considerable war ma-rial and machinery. The people on the route ere rejoiced at the prospect of peace. Pensacola dates of the 29th ult. make no ention of the surrender of Secretary Mallory PORT AU BAIS, May 7.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th, The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th, via London the 26th ult., passed this point at 2.30 this afternoon for Quebec.

The Nova Scotia, from Portland, arrived out on the 26th. The steamer Teutonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th ult. F. In the House of Lords on Thursday night Farl Russell and in the House of Commons Sir Geo, Gray, on behalf of Lord Palmerston, gave notice that they would on the 1st of May move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the murder of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government. Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which, after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions expressive of their horror and deep sorrow at the sive of their horror and deep sorrow at the order. The commercial body of London opted similar resolutions, and likewise the call boards and the adjoining towns and

cificial boards and the adjoining towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hall. The meeting adjourned till the fir.t week of May, when Minister Adams will speak at a mass meeting of Americans at St. J. wee's Hall.

Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement in the House of Commons. It shows a surplus of £4,000,000. He proposes to take 2d off the income tax, 6d off the tea duty, and reduce the fire insurance duty to 1s 6d, and other minor changes. The newspapers generally approve the scheme.

The Italian Camber of Deputies adopted an address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination. The chamber was draped in his honor. Paris letters state that the most profound

nd universal regret and indignation is ex-resed there at the murder. Mr. Mason in a letter to the Index repudiates the crime in behalf of the rebel States Рипладелента, Мау 7. The country will hear with pride as well as with pleasure that the voluntary subscriptions of the people to the 7.30 loan for six days of last week amounted to the enormous sum o \$40,387,100. May 1st, \$5 175,900; May 2d, \$5; 2:1 100; May 3d, \$7,261,300; May 4th, \$6,103,

200; May 5th, \$7,457,100; May 6th, \$9,158,400.

NEW YORK, May 7. The steamer Westean Metropolis No. 30 has arrived.

The steamer Atlantic, with rebel prisoners from Fortress Monroe, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ult.

The Western Metropolis brings the body of Major Medgett, killed in the late engagement of Mobile; also \$100,000 in gold and treasury potes. notes. New York, May 6.

Our Raleigh letters of the 28th and 30th state that General Sherman and staff left for Charleston and Savannah, thence to Richmond, neet his army, which left Raleigh on Mon-Stoneman's cavalry is ordered to East Ten-essee, and Wilson to the Tennessee river. dessee, and Wilson to the Tennessee deneral Howard, and the Army of Tennessel will march to Richmond. Slocum also make the Pichmond.

o Richmond.
The rebel army are all leaving for their homes, nod many taking arms with them. A movement was on foot to reorganize a State Govern-Advices from Raleigh of the 30th say that Actives from hateign of the sound say that Schofield is now virtually Military Governor of North Carolina. He has issued an order in-forming the people that by virtue of the Presi-dent's proclamation all negroes are now free, and that it will be the duty of his army to maintein their freedom, advising them to be employed as hired men by their former masters.

The Tribune's Washington special says: All templs to disparage the weight of the testiony in possession of the Government impliciting the leading spirits of the rebellion in the seassination plot will prove fatal. When Sectary Stanton several days since announced at a plot had been discovered to stretch from tehmond to Canada, he spoke from record, adge Holt has since received a great mass of vicence, and knows it to be of crushing eight. The President fully comprehended the ravity of the charges made in his proclamation. commenced on the 30th, near Greensboro. It was said that several days would be required to All but four of the forts about Washington | complete it.

The Times Washington special says: The arrest of Colonels Ould and Hatch, the rebel exchange commissioners, is on the characteristic and mone

exchange commissioners, is on the charge on hisappropriation of supplies and money sent to our prisoners.

The Times Raleigh special of the 1st says. Lieut. Col. Parker, of the 4th New Hampshire, captured by Wheeler's cavalry near Magnolist three weeks ago, has just returned, having been paro'ed on the 16th by Beauregard. Quartermaster Felton, of the same regiment, captured at the same time, also returned this morning. Jeff Davis left there on the 25th of April, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachment of cavalry under Gens. Echols and Bazil Dake. They number about 3,000, and have with them a train of about twenty wagons. Gen. Soneman was within ten miles of Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Chataquariver. It is his opinion that Stoneman could have captured the whole command, if not Davis, if he had attacked at any time previous to the 25th. Davis made a speech at Charlotte before leaving, promising to have another army in the field larger than ever before. Bazil Duke's command burned the public buildings, ransacked private stores, and committed other outrages on persons and property. His men are from Kentucky and Texas.

New York, May 7.

NEW YORK, May 7. The Herald's Washington special says: The roposed emigration to Mexico, which seems kely to assume a formidable demensions, is ought to bode no good to the Imperialist hat quarter. Emigrants will, by decree of the egitimate government of Mexico, immediately ome natural ized as Mexican citi William Richards, Chief Clerk of the Inter nal Revenue Bureau, has been appointed agen of the internal revenue, and will possibly be placed in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

A letter from Winchester, dated the 5th, says Nothing of interest has occurred in that place A large portion of Hancock's corps is on the march to Washington, via Ashby's Gap. Severar regiments have gone up the valley to Stauntof and other towns miles beyond. The 13th Viginia regiment will do provost duty for the present at Winchester.

A special from Guyamas, Sonora, written of the 20th of March, says: None of Maximilian troops had yet entered that State, except a prisoners, and the authority of Juares was stuniversal. Preparations to invade Festan we William Richards, Chief Clerk of the

miversal. Preparations to invade Festan being made by the Imperialists.

NEW YORK, May 7. By the steamer America from Bremen w ave the London Times and News from the othe 26th ult. The Times of Monday Whether the Southerns have or have not better in former years, there can be no d that the Federals have surpassed all their ceding efforts. Slowly but surely they brought their armies to perfection. At they suffered from mistakes and the determ ion of their opponents. They could not conceive how three or four millions of whites shat out from foreign succor and with discordant, if not hostile, population within their borders could resist the resources of the great United States. Knowing also their own friendly feeling to the South, they could hardly believe the Confederates were actuated by such a hatred of the Union as would arouse them to long and strenuous efforts.

These feelings had a great deal to do with the lack of energy with which the war was prosecuted in its early stages. It was only when the army was defeated in Virginia—when the last hopes of the existence of the Union party in the South were dissipated—that they

earty in the South were dissipated—that cave their whole heart to the war and put whole strength into it. Steady discipli confidence given by superior resources have made the Northern levies excellent machines after the model of European armies. The war has brought out commanders of ability in the persons of Grant, Sheridan, and Sheaman. These Generals drilled and disciplined their mixed forces till they were fit for every emergency of war and when this was done the end mixed forces till they were fit for every emergency of war, and when this was done the end of the Confederacy was plainly near.

The superiority of the Federal armies enabled them to prevail in the actual conflict. Their progress in discipline enabled them to take advantage of victory. Their cavalry, which at the beginning of the war was the laughing stock of the Confederates, is now excellent, and they know how to use it with effect, the plentiful suppliances of war with which their Govern-

! appliances of war with which their Government has been furnished. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1865.

It is ordered that all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of Colonel, who before the capture of Richmond signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on their taking said oath, and transportation furnished to their respective homes. In respect to all other prisoners further orders will be issued.

The Commissary-General of Prisoners

The Commissary-General of Priso sue the necessary regulations for procuring he requisite record of prisoners of war, to be released under this order, record to set forth the name of prisoner, place of residence, organiza-tion to which he belonged, and place of capture. Oaths of allegiance will be administration the commanding officers of prisons, camp nd forts, who will send by telegraph daily re ports of the number of prisoners release the Commissary General of Prisoners. The reports will be consolidated for each day ransferred to the Secretary of War By order of the Secretary of War JAMES A. HARDEE

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.)

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen apon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven and ve purged from our iniquity and be again restored to His favor and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are in voked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour for service attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and arnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace in this our day of THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, affliction. a24 tM4 Governor of Kentucky.

On the evening of the 2d inst, about 7 'clock, two guerillas rode into the town of Perryville. Ky., from the direction of Danville. Reaching the Barkley House, they called upon some men in the front of the house for their pocket books. The men refusing to comply with their request, they attempted to ride in at the bar-room door. In the attempt one of the party was struck with a chair by the proprietor of the house, which felled him to the ground, The other man succeeded in robbing Dr. Polk of \$163, then, mounting his horse, fled. As he rode off, Colonel Sam. Harmon fired at him, but missed him. The man captured says his name is Walter, and that he formerly belonged to Sue Mundy's gang.

Suffering AT RICHMOND .- No one in the North, says the Washington Union, can form the faintest idea of the suffering among the citizens of Richmond for the common necessaries of life. Thousands of people, heretofore wealthy, cannot now obtain a change of clothing, or even food. General Lee himself is in the most destitute condition. He cannot afford to keep a single servant, and one of his family is compelled to answer the door bell. In fact, the General has no change of outer clothing, he being compelled to go to church in his old gray uniform. Provisions are cheap in the Richmond markets, but no one has any money to purchase with.

THE HEAT AT SPRINGFIELD .- We learn from those who were present at the funeral obsequies President Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, that the heat on that day was intense, and many of the Old Guard were prostrated, as well as a number of the Veteran Reserve Corps that had escorted the remains from Washington. Over thirty persons were sun-struck, and some of them were not expected to recover.

JUDGE BULLITT -We are very glad to learn that Judge Joshua F. Bullitt has been authorized to return to Kentucky. The Judge will answer person the charges upon which he is to be ried before the Legislature, which will assemde in extra session on the 16th inst. We sinerely hope that he will be able to vindicate himself.

HILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.'S GOLD TABLE, FOR APRIL, 1865.

154 149 149 15434 152 15034 15073 145 146¾ 148 150 147¼ 148 148% 148% 147% 147½ 149½

gentleman who has just returned from the southern part of Kentucky, that Champ Fergu on, with fifteen followers, were com multifarious crimes in Clinton, Cumberland, and ther counties bordering on the Tennessee line Six Federal soldiers were murdered by this gang ast week. Part of the 1st Kentucky cavalry and a few members of the militia are following n the wake of the outlaws. They found a nemorandum book on the road, which conined a list of forty names who had fallen victims to this murderous gang. A side note was attached to one of the names expressing sorrow hat he had been killed, as he had proved a benefactor.

The New York Herald denies the state ent that Edwin Booth had gone to Washing on to apply for the body of his brother. Ed vin Booth has had no intention of making any such application, having no desire to interfere with the Government in making its own dispo-ition of the body. BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

THE TOILET .- Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purpos there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary et cateras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN, the ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice: FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and Cologne Water, preferred by many to the imported article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take nexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity.-Chicago Tribune.

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturers of Jonas Whitcome's Asthma Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent nen have attested to its virtues; among them EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHING-TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others.

Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house render it a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table. Louisville Journal. Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all re-

ectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods. may2 thurs&sun&w6m

Ton the 30th day (the 5th Sunday) of July, 1865, at Warsaw, Ky., Rev. Thomas Rankin will preach a funeral sermon to the memory of Crittenden Prentice Simpson, deceased, son of Wm. M. and Perlina Simpson, who died in this city on the 9th of last March, at the age o three years, eleven months, and twenty-three days.

18 d&w1

MARRIED. On Sunday, April 30th, by the Rev. J. L. McKe WM. E. KEYES, U. S. N., to ELLEN C. JOHNSTONE,

On the 4th inst., by Rev. H. J. Brady, at the Catl Iral, Mr. Edward Meekin, to Miss Emma Harrivon, both of this city. On the 27th ult., at the residence of Dr. Ben. Logan. of Shelby county, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Hon. W. W. GARDNER, of Union county, to Miss Effix W. LOGAN. On Tuesday evening, May 2, 1865, by the Rev. D Mitchell, of Charleston, Illinois, Ed. P. Allen, Esc On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's fathey the Rev. Joseph Elder, Mr. D. W. LAWLER, of the ty, to Miss Molliz E. Downs, of Marion country.

On the 4th inst. at the r

y son of Errest C. and Amelia Bohne, aged 1 year, onth, and 13 cays. On the 4th inst., MARY E. BYARS, wife of J. G. By-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, May 6, 1865.

The money market is easier at from 9@12 7 cent ange is irregular. Quartermaster's vouchers are table as follows: January 2@3c, February 3@4c. March 5@5c, and April vouchers 5@6c discount. The stocks as follows: Bank of Louisville stock at 102½, Bank of Kentucky at 100, Commercial Bank at par. The Northern Farmers, and Citizens Bank, none offering. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Stock with 4 per cent dividend at 86%. City of Louisville Water Bonds at 90. n the latter part of the week, and reached 144. To-day

орекеd in New York at 143%, advanced to 143%, and clesed at night at 142%. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows: 1-10@par do do ... do do ... 205 dis V. Nominal BANK NOTE LIST. ETED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BY MESSES, HENT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY,

PAR FUNDS. Fire per cent U.S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes, with the exception of the Bank of Ashlund and the Farm Bank,

3 dis. 1 dis. 60 dis. 2@3 dis. 60 dis. 60 dis. . 37@40 dis. Parkersburg & Wellsb'g

[Note,—Our quotations are the wholesale prices un-less otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city untry trade, an advance of three to five per cent scined. Sales of 76 % cent at \$4 14; 98 % cent at

APPLES-We quote at \$4 00@6 50, according to qual BUTTER-Market dull and prices ranging at 20@30@35c 19 th, according to quality.

BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 45@50c.

Barley.—There is very little offered in the market, and prices are nominal. BALZ ROPE AND CORDAGE-A quiet market and rices remain unchanged. We quote bale-rope at 0@10%c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@25, and baling-

wine at 21@23c.

Bagging—A quiet market at 22@23c # yard. Brooms-We quote at \$3 50@5 50 \$ dozen. BROOMCORN-In demand at the factories, with sales a dull and nominal at \$2 10@2 25, according to quality. CHEESE-New cheese made its appearance in the mar cet, and prices are quetable at 18%@19c for Western

Reserve, and 20@21c for Hamburg.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices are unchanged.

Sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 21@23, and 15@15 for tallow. COTTON YARNS-Prices advanced, and sales at 46c for No. 500, 43c for No. 600, and 40c for No. 700.
COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged: We

te twine at 75@80c, and candlewick at 80c@31 25 COAL-Unchanged. Pittsburg is retailing at 30c per CORN.—The receipts were light, and prices a ver, and we quote at 80 for

shelled. CORNMEAL-Unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 400 \$1 45 % bushel.

EGGS—In demand at 22@25c % dozen. FLOUR—The market during the week was quiet and full. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, with sales of extra family at \$9638 50. Fratures—Market quiet, and prices nominal at 45c

ROCERIES-The market was fair in the jobbing way, and prices were steady. We quote commoto prime coffee at 311/4@33c: island sugars at 15@11 New Orleans at 18@19c; hard refined sugars at 205/@ 21c; New Orleans molasses at \$1.30. Rice 145/c. Greass-Remains unchanged, and we quote at 4c for brown, 45/c for yellow, and 5c for white. Tallow 8@8%c.

HEMP.-The market is quiet, and there is very little offered. Prices nominal.

Hings—Prices were fetendy, and we quote green at 485c, green salted at 75/28, and flint at 10/2105/c.

Hax—There was a moderate demand during the week HAX—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at \$27@38 \$\forall \text{ton}\$ and \$32@35\$ on arrival for hard pressed, and \$21@35 for loose pressed. Baled straw commands \$16@17.

HOPS—Selling at 18@30c for old and 42@45c for the IRON AND STREEL—We quote pig iron at \$50@80, stone coal har at \$c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s. c., at 8, c. be. Junipis at 14c. Steel we quote as follower coast 50c.

Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows; cast 40c American 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 35, craw-ley 35, Am. Sp'g 18@19, Eng. Sp'g 18@29, toe 20c; plough alabs 17, and plow plates at 18c.

Liconics—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 43c.

CHAMP FERGUSON.—We are informed by a lime, and \$275@3 3 bbl for hydranlic cen @6 for plaster. LEATHER-Prices unchanged. We quote as foll Sile-Oak 46@27c, hemlock 35@42c, harness 33@40

s irt-ing 45@47c, bridle per dez. \$45@53, calf skins city \$1 25@1 50, and French \$2 25@2 59 W lb.

LEAD AND SHOT-Market quiet, and prices un

We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@20c. Shot, patent \$6; buckshot \$6 50. MALT-Prices unchanged. We quote sales at \$1 450 \$1 65 % bushel. \$1 65 % bushel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—We quote black sweet % and 10e at 70@75e, ½s at 75@75e, navy fbs. 70@75, do ½s 74@75e; bright fbs \$150@1.75, medium \$1 20@1 40, do ½s 95@\$1 00, 10s and ½s 90@\$1 00; common fbs 55@75e

MACKEREL-Market steady and prices' unchanged

NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 160 kegs upwards as follows: 10d at \$5 50, 8d at \$5 75, 9d at

86 00, 4d at \$6 25, 3d at \$7 25, 2d at \$8 25. Horseshoe nails at 30@40.

OILS—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at \$1 90@1 95 coal at 73@78c. linseed at \$1 25, benzine at 55@40, iuricating at 50@\$1 00 % gallon.
OATS—Market quiet and prices firm at 65c

OIL CAKE—No demand, and prices are entirely no inal, Provisions—There was a quiet market through the week, and prices are steady and remain unchanged. Clear sides at 18@18%; no ribbed sides on the market; shoulders 15%@15c; plain hams at 17%@13c; sugarcured at 19%@23e; Stagg's canvassed 21@21%c; lard in tierces 18@18%c; in kegs 20%@21c; no mess pork on

he market.
POTATOES—We quote at \$2 50@3 25, the latter price for POWDER-Unchanged, at \$11.311 50 % keg for rifle. RAGS—We quote at 5@7c % ib, areording to quality.

RYE—The market was quiet and dull, and prices are

SALT-Prices unchanged at 65c. SOAP-Unchanged. German soap 11c, and palm soap at 10e \$ 15. STARCH—We quote at 8%@8%e

Tobacco-There was more activity in the market ring the week, and prices have steadily advanced. Sales during the week....
" previous week....
Receipts during the week...
" previous week...

To-day the sales comprise 90 hhds at the following stes: 11 at \$5@5 75, 28 at \$6@6 90, 5 at \$7@7 85, 3 a \$6.8 20, 5 at \$9.69 69, 2 at \$10 50.610 75, 2 at \$11 25, 5 at \$12 50.612 75, 6 at \$12.613 75, 2 at \$14.614 25, 5 at \$15.6 \$15 75, 2 at \$16@16 25, 5 at \$17@17 50, 2 at \$18 50, 4 at \$19@10 75, 3 at \$20 25@20 50, and 3 hhds trash at \$2 20 "Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies' rnd \$3 80 % 100 lbs. Bids on 20 hhds TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$16; sheet iron

Tubs No. 1, per doz. Tubs No. 2, per doz. Tubs No. 3, per doz.

. We quote red at \$1 30@1 40 and white at \$1 40@ \$1 55 % bushel. VHISKEY-The market was dull during the week,

12 at \$5 75, and 12x18 at \$7 20 % box by the qu LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. SHELBY HOUSE—Donaldson & Brooking.

WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8x10 \$5 40

prices declined to \$2 07 % gallon.

Wool-Market dull, and prices nominal.

LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1885, The receints and sales of cattle at this yard during the st week have been good, and a brisk business ha en done. All sold as fast as they arrived at fair prices Hogs-The arrivals large and slow sale. The demand onfined to the butcher market only. Sheep—Are coming in very fast and the demand good, all sold as fast as they arrived.

PRICES. Cattle-No. 1 fat cows and steers at from 88 to 34%. cond quality at frem \$6% to \$7%, and common and rough at from \$4 to \$5% per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—No. 1 fat butcher Logs are worth from \$10 to \$11, and shoats and light hogs from \$8% to \$9% per 100

330 419 BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissman LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1865. The cattle market opened very brisk at the beginning the week, at a decline of fully 50 cents per 100 fbs.

Sales of cattle choice and extra 8 and 9c, first quality % @7%, fair at 6% @7c gross weight.

sell at 41/2 6c. Lambs of good quality sell at \$3 50.24 50 per head-

prices are higher than they were at any unite district season. Stock in warehouses this day amount to 26,097 hhds.

Wool—There has been considerable activity at 27(2956.

Wool—There has been considerable activity at 27(2956.

\$70 A MONTH !- I want Agents everywhere at



ER AND WRINGER

LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS, SHAW'S PATENT GAS STOVES BRINLY, DODGE. & HARDY.

NEW YORK, May I, 1995, J.
DEAR Stu: Confidence in the return to a stable con
dition of things appears to be reviving. Gold gradually
declines in view of the advancing value of our Goverament securities in Europe.
Breadsuffs.—The market is unsettled and declining
flour—Superine State and extra, 86 75@7 25; western

C. W. WALTER.

hrysalid, thus cheaply and thoroughly. Protect you Furs, &c., by treat ug NOW with

THE RELATIVES of SMITH AND DELILA NOEL, formerly of casey county. Ky, are requested to communicate by letter with their son, who is a paroled priconer at Richmond, Virgonia.

WILL H. NOW. ricouer at Richmond, Virginia. WILL. H NOKL, m6 d&wl Capt, Confederate States Arm

THE GENUINE BRINLY PLOUGH.

MONITOR CLOTHES' WASH. AGENTS FOR THES SCALES, OURS OIL STONE WORKS,

Sheep and Lambs-At f om \$3%@9 per head.

and in some cases even more. The demand was confi ed to butchers. The quality offered was generally first rate, not a scallawag in the market, in consequence thereof, dealers in that article were pushed, and that class of stock will perhaps sell at an advance for a few days. At the close of the week the market was very doll, and several lots were left over unsold,

MISCHIFF-MAKING MOTHS should be choked off at the

\$125 A MONTH! -AGENTS WANTED every-

We are the sole prop. ietors in Kentucky of the

somes for mooth and Haroid but a rew days be-fore the assassination. The latter t.o.k one of them as he passed the place, but Booth was too badly injured to add to his load of fire-arms. It is not known when the trial of those in prison will take place, though no complete de-velopments of the conspiracy will be permitted publicity until it comes off. The excitement and interest felt at the capture of Booth have and interest felt at the capture of Bookh have entirely abated.

The Sunday Chronicle to-day has the following important intelligence:

The Lieutenant-General reached Washington yesterday morning, having left the front of the army before Raleigh on the 26th inst, after complying with the directions of the President of the United States in countermanding the negotiations between Generals Sherman and Log Johnston.

of the United States in Counterman and Joe Johnston.

"We are gratified to announce that General Grant is in the best spirits, and reports that the orders of the Government were obeyed with alsority by General Sherman, and immediately carried into effect under his direction by his corps commanders. There was not the slightest whisper of insubordination in any quarter. The spirit with which the orders of General Grant were obeyed by General Sherman proves him to be what he has always shown himself—a true soldier, and reflects the highest credit upon his well-tried patriotism."

The Republican of this evening says: "The investigation in this city has developed facts of the most astonishing character, as the official

the most astonishing character, as the official peoords will eventually show. These developepecords will eventually show. These develope-ments result from a partial search only, and shows what would be brought to light by the unroofing and unearthing, if necessary, every house in the District of Columbia. There is evidence that President Lincoln. Vice-President Hamlin, the members of the Cabinet, Genera Grant, Chief Justice Chase, and Speaker Colfax area marked as the victims of certain rebell convere marked as the victims of certain rebel conpirators and assassins,
"There is little doubt that the plot originated

"There is little doubt that the plot originated with the chief political rebels in Richmond, was planned in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in this city. There is also no doubt that secret meetings were held at residences of secessionists in this city to further the execution of the fiendish plot. It is well known that arrests have already been made of persons known to be parties to the murder of the President, and the facts thus far ascertained reveal the hellish purpose of the rebel assassins to strike from existence all the leading men of the National Government, thus leaving it without a legal head, and the reins of Government to be selzed by an erratic and ambitious General who might at the time be in the field at the head of the army.

the people and astound the world."

Chief Justice Chase goes South to morrow afternoon on a voyage which will lead him to visit a number of the leading Southern cities. His visit is partly for rest, but it is known that it is made after protracted consultations with President Johnson, and it is understood he will discharge some highly important business for scharge some highly important business fo

the country between Alexandria and Rich-nd is filled with paroled prisoners from Lee's r, who, for want of something else to do, organizing themselves into predatory bands roaming about the country robbing friend foe alike.

hitants residing in the counties bor-The inhabitants residing in the counties bordering on the Potomschave made application to the War Department for a force to protect them against the depredations of these robbers. With few exceptions the people of Virginia are disposed to accept the new order of things with a good grace, and have already commenced the work of regenerating their State from the desolation into which it has relapsed during the last four years, but are prevented from their purpose by these outlaws. Governor Pierpont, it is said, will issue a proclamation of outlawry against them. New York, April 30.

New York, April 30.

The Herald's Newbern letter, in speaking of Johnston's surrender, says: A few minutes' conversation settled the preliminary terms, and these were soon reduced to writing, and not exed in the same language of the negotiaThey were conducted in Sherman's, and Johnston had no intimation of t's presence at Raleigh till the final terms

niles apart at the time of capitulation. Sherman's first news of Wilson's success was received over wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far is to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Gen. Wilson, and begged Gen. Sherman to put an immediate stop to his further devastation of the Southern country.

From certain indications, it is probable that Jeff Davis will continue his flight South and

for to reach Cuba in some small ve encesvor to reach cubs in some small vessel or fisher's boat, from some point on the Floida coast. Rumor places a heavy sum to his bank account in Havana. The story that he has a large amount of treasure with him is consid-ered doubtful. Washington, April 30, 9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stant n:

The Secretary of State suffers some inconvenience from his fractured jaw, but otherwise is almost well. Mr. F. Seward rallied during the night and is stronger and less restless this morning.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Mrs. Lincoln has not recovered from the sudden prostration occasioned by the death of the President. She is constantly attended by numerous warm friends, and of course has not decided when she will leave the city for home.

The following order has been issued by the President: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered.

First. That all restrictions on internal, do

peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered—
First. That all restrictions on internal, domestic, and coast-wise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi, as shall be embraced within the lines of national occupation, except only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: arms and munitions of war, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, &c., &c., machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, &c.

Second. All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal domestic and coast-wise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named the same shall hereby be revoked, and no military or naval officer in any manner shall interrupt or

or naval officer in any manner shall interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or any other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Tressury. A. JOHNSON, President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 80.

Great excitement prevailed here by the discovery of a plot to burn the city, as was attempted in New York last year. General Cadwallader made a proper distribution of corps, and it is believed that all is now safe. No iculars of the plot can be obtained

New York, May I.
In view of the fact that the rebel ram Stone-wall is affoat and supposed to be making her way to this coast, the Government has made preparation for her reception by pixcing iron clads in our harbors. The Roanoke and other iron-clads, besides a torpedo boat, are in

other iron-clads, besides a torpedo boat, are in readiness in this harbor.

The Herald's Washington special says: Grant, immediately on his return to Washington, set about making an arrangement for the contemplated beavy decrease of our military force, and the consequent reduction of the Government expenses. It is thought the army will soon be reduced to 400,000 men.

The Herald's correspondent says: The 2d army corps has exclusive charge of the affairs in the vicinity of Burksville Junction, protecting the inhabitants from marauding by Lee's discharged men. The inhabitants are so poorly off that our commissioners have to feed them. Upwards of one hundred and fifty families, averaging eight adults each, are thus keep from starving.

The Tribune's Washington special says that

The Tribune's Washington special says that Barrold has made a voluminous confession. It has been ascertained that Jeff Davis and party have not more than \$300,000 in specie with them.

General Grant is reported to have said that, when he informed General Sherman of the disapproval of the terms he had forwarded to Washington, the latter frankly admitted that he had made a mistake in not having it put in writing that slavery was dead, but that was the understanding between them.

As to permitting the rebel Legislatures to assemble, he agreed to that because he had just learned that the Virginia Legislature was permitted to assemble by the authority of the President's desire to be that the rebel civil government should be retained for the preservation of order and avoid maintaining a milliary force in these Stakes, as well as to do away with the irritation likely to grow out of milliary government. As to the amnesty it was only to cover the officers and soldiers.

grow out of military government. As to the amnesty it was only to cover the officers and soldiers. When his attention was called to the wording, he replied, with much spirit, "that doesn't express the understanding between us."

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Grant has returned. He is in most excellent spirits. He expresses much gratification at the prompt execution of the orders between Gen. Sherman and Johnston. Gen. Sherman met the General twenty miles from the front.

He received the order of disapproval with the most commendable good grace. There was no

dissatisfaction at the disapproval of the term entered into between him and the rebel genera but without any delay or argument in dedierly spirit, set to work with alacrety to ca out the views of the Government, communited by Grant. Within five minutes a detch was sent to Johnston terminating the a

an had informed Johnston that the Sherman had informed Johuston that the Government would not sanction the terms proposed and that he should immediately resummental that the should immediately resummental that the still the same had been so that the still the solution sent in a flag of trace asking an interview with Sherman to arrange other terms of surrender, which was promptly made upon the basis of the terms given to Lee.

The World's special says: Johnston has pledged himself to exercise his authority and vigilance to prevent guerilla, bushwhacking, or any kind of illegal warfare.

The Hera'd's Richmond correspondent says Gen. Halleck, since assuming command in Richmond, has established in that city a Burean of Public Archives, in which are to be deposited and preserved all documents found within his

nd preserved all documents found within his epartment bearing on the history of the rebel-

A new sub-district, to be known as the Dis ict of the Peninsula, has been created in the epartment of Virginia. It consists of the rritory embraced within the boundaries of the territory embraced within the boundaries of the York and Pamunkey rivers on the north, Chesapeake Bay on the east, James river on the south, and Fredericksburg railroad on the west, with Headquarters at Williamsburg.

It is believed that the Government contemplates the arrest of Judge Campbell, who, since Lee's surrender, has been very busy in endeavoring to obtain terms favorable to the traitors.

NEW YORK MAY 1

New York, May 1. The steamer Savannah brings Charleston dates of the 28th ult.

The Courier has the following items: General Hatch has ordered Rev. Alex. W. Marshall, Missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hamstead, to go beyond our lines for persistence in treasonable condet.

A warninghas also been given his congregaion for tolerating rebel sentiments
Governor Wm. Aiken left Charleston on the
8th, with orders to report at Washington.
Simeon Draper was announced to address a
public meeting in Charleston on the 28th.
An expedition sent out under Gen. Potter
and been recalled under an order suspending
bostilities, based on Sherman's first agreement,
but on the morning of the 28th another party
was sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburg
of a resumption of hostilities.

A Philadelphia despatch this morning says
that Boston Corbitt, who shot Booth, had been
shot at the Relay House par Baltimore, and
shilled. A subsequent despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin contradicts the report, and
cays Corbitt was alive and well this morning.
The Tribune prints a letter, from its Richmond correspondent, which shows that one
Stimson made a contract with the rebel Government in June, 1863, to destroy United States A warning has also been given his congrega-

ent in June, 1863, to destroy United States els, pavy-vards, and commerce on the West which he was to receive as pay a per centum on the value of the property destroyed.

A letter is given containing a report of the destruction of the steamer J. H. Russell on the

destruction of the steamer J. H. Kasself on the Mississippi in April, 1865, by an incendiary em-ployed by Stimson, named Isaac V. Alesbire, The vessel and cargo is worth \$307,250 and the percentage claimed is \$55,725. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 1. Springfield is now a point of great interest. The city is busy with preparations. No doubt one of the largest concourses of people ever assembled at any Capital in the West will be here on Thursday next, the day appointed for the burial of Abraham Lincoln. The Governors of fourteen different States have notified the officlais here that they would be present at the funeral ceremonies. Extra trains will run into the city on all the railroads, and carry passengers at a reduced fare. It will be a difficult

there will be no lack of a will to accommodate on this occasion.

A despatch was received from Mrs. Lincoln on Saturday, throngh Secretary Stanton, which occasions no little comment among the cizeus of Springfield. Several days ago the city purchased, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, a beautiful tract of ground for the burial-place of Mr. Lincoln. It was proposed to erect on the spot a monument that would do honor to the memory of their honored citizens. Basy hands have been at work, and a vault is nearly completed for the reception of the remains of the late President. In the face of all these preparations, Secretary Stanton telegraphs to Mrs. Lincoln a peremptory order that the body of her husband shall be deposited in the vault of Oak Ridge Cemetery. The people of Springfield believe that this is an initiatory step to the final removal of the remains to Chicago for interment. They claim that Chicago is at the bottom of the affair, and, as there is no pleasant feeling existing between the two cities, as may be well supposed, the citizens for the mater. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Lincoln may change her mind, and that the original programme will be carried out.

Mr. Lincoln's remains will arrive in this city from Chicago at six o'clock Wednesday morning. They will be taken from the cars at the Great Western Depois, at which place the late lamented President made his larewell speece to the citizens of participal to the courts have a construction of the court house, where they lie in state. The change of principal do not feel in the best humor over the mater. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Lincoln as the word, "We mourn liberty's great martyr." The word of the remains to Chicago for in the remains to Chicago for incommentation of the court house, where they lie in state. The scene is one of great marginizence. From the court house, where they lie in state. The change and the provided the converging directly over each of the following the converging directly over each of the hall are the converging directly over this occasion.

A despatch was received from Mrs. Lincoln or

ago.

The body will be escorted to the State House, and will lay in state in the Representative Hall until ten o'clock on Thursday. The hall will be fitted up for the purpose in an elegant man-ner. The procession will be under the imme-diate direction of Major-General Hooker, Mar-

WASHINGTON, May 1. WASHINGTON, May I.

Acting Master Fitzpatrick, in command of
the United States steamer Syrene, reports to the
Navy Department, under date of April 22d, off
Randolph Tenn., that on the 19th an expedition, under command of Brigadier-General Osborne, started for Brownsville in three columns;
one from Randolph, one via Hatchle river, and
one from Fulton, Tenn. They returned on the
22d, having been successful in contriping ex-22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General Shelby's Adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was the fellow who has been passing for Luxton. He confessed having burned the Saint Paul, and killed one man on board of her. General

sborne hung him to a cottonwood at San-aval. His proper name was Wilcox.

The steamers Annie and Gulf were not burned y the guerillas. They came out of Hatchie nd Cabinet are considering measures for the estoration of order throughout the South. Another proclamation will be issued in a few

ys for the purpose of encouraging trade and Preparations for retrenchment are going on. sherman's army is preparing to march home-ward. Part of Sherman's staff arrived here toward. Part of Sherman's stan arrived here to-day. The troops will return by land. The authorities of Prince George county, Marylard, offer \$2.000 reward for the arrest of any accomplice of Booth within the limits of

The Commercial's Washington correspond-The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: Sheridan's troopers are in that city, dismounted. They say they are en route for Texas, and meantime are having a jolly time. The Post's special says: Gen. Halleck has offered to give the citizens of Virginia transportation to their homes in that State, and to supply them with condemned horses for use.

The Commercial's special says: The news of Halleck adopting stringent measures against the disloyalists in Virginia has produced a great sensation.

great sensation.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order at Richnond to the effect that no person will be al-owed to transact business without taking the ath of allegiance.
The steamer.Illinois arrived from Norfolk with the 4th regiment Ohio volunteers, Colonel Thornton, en route for St. Louis. Paroled rebel officers and soldiers are daily arriving at Norfolk, taking the oath of allegi-

arriving at Norfolk, taking the oath of allegiance, and returning home.

Sr. IDvis, May 1.

Hon. John Covode, of the War Committee,
furnishes the following information relative to
the destruction of the Sultana: No troops of
States east of the Ohio were lost. All Eastern
troops will be sent to Annapolis. He says the
boat was overloaded, the registered capacity
being 375 passengers. Other good boats were
at Vicksburg at the same time, but the authori
ties would not let them have them. The prisoners think there is criminality in the matter.
About 2,000 paroled prisoners were at Vicksburg when the Sultana left. Three thousand
were left at Andersonville in consequence of the ere left at Andersonville in consequence of the ilroad being destroyed between Andersonville d Jackson. They go to Annapolis via sea.

The Sultana's agent writes that there were 700 persons lost by the disaster. Thomas J. Thorp, a guerilla, was hung to-New OBLEANS, April 24, VIA CAIRO, May 1. On the 20th, Secretary Mallory, of the Con-derate Navy Department, surrendered himself Captain Gibson, of the United States Navy,

Pensacola.
The rebel ram Webb, Captain Reed of Taony notoriety commanding, ran past the city t 1 P. M. When midway she lowered the stars sted the rebel flag, and was ed on, one two hundred and fifty pound ball ssing through her bow. The gunboats started sing through her bow. The gunboats started her. When twenty-four miles below the she was fired by her crew, and at 4:30 blew iny she was fired by her crew, and at 4:30 blew p, the crew, nambering sixty-four, including light officers taking to the woods on the left ide of the river. The greater part of her after-rorks, surrounding her decks and boilers, was roteeted by cotton.

RAILIGH, April 28.

The Army of Tennessee and the Army of Georgia take their departure from here in a day or two for Richmond, Va. The Army of Ohio, Gen. Schofield commanding, consisting of the 23d and 10th corps, remains, and will be distributed as a garrison force through the State. Mr. Holden, editor of the Raleigh Standard, who is suggested as Governor of the State, takes decided grounds against the restoration to power of Gov. Vance and the existing Legislapower of Gov. Value and the existing Legislar ture. He favors the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as paramount to the State.

Gen. Johnston's army are to deliver up their serms to the United States to morrow at Greens-bone, 75 miles west of here.

The Republican of this evening announces

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSER,

April 27, 1865. the Citizens Along the R-rates of March: It is requested that you remain at your home at is requested that you remain at your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by. Hostilities having ceased, promiscuous foraging is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition to what the arany transports, will be procured from the country by purchase. e procured from the country oy purchase, buartermasters and commissaries will be intincted to pay the cash or furnish the proper ouchers. Citizens will do well to aid the offisers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every ossible way to apprehend and bring to puasiment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the column. Every sort of recaution will be taken by our officers to renler the march orderly, and it is hoped that the great terror that prevailed during active operations will now cease. It being difficult to ransport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers havenbeen requested to discourage refugees from following the army. The ability to travel freely in any direction now excets and precludes the possibility of refugees following us. Respectfully.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROR, May I. ers and con

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

The rebel ram Albemarle, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., by Lieut Cushing, has been raised by some Northern contractors, and has reached the Gosport navy-yard. The cost of raising her is about \$20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order, and she has sustained very little damage by the explosion of the torpedo. It is intended to put her in sea-going order. CHICAGO, May 1.
Thousands upon thousands of people were

bells, announced the arrival of the President's r mains. A great crowd stood in profound silence, with uncovered heads, as the coffin was oome to a tastefully constructed car between the open ranks of the general officers and the civic excort from Washington; it was carried nder the grand arch, which stands across Park

under the grand arch, which stands across Park Place, which is of a triple, Gothle form, spanning a distance of fifty-one feet, and sixteen feet in height from the ground; to the centre of the middle or main arch is thirty feet wide, the arches being each eight feet wide and twenty feet in height; the total height of the centre arch and pinnacles is about forty feet.

Each of the arches, all representing their front elevations toward Michigan Avenue and the Lake, is supported by clusters of hexagonal columns resting on a single base, forming four sets of columns. Each front intestice between the columns is fitted up with gothic windows, beautifully draped with black and white at the centre of each arch. On top of the columns the centre of each arch. On top of the columns of both fronts are large shields, from which

the centre of each arcs. On top of the columns of both fronts are large shields, from which draped national ensigns hang in festoons. Fifty flags in all form the drapery and surmount the arches. On each piedment of the main or central arch is placed a bust of the lamented dead, and upon each main front, resting on the pinnacle above the busts, is a magnificent eagle. Under the eagle, and above the busts, the drapery takes the form of sun rays. The whole is surmounted with clusters of national flags, appropriately arranged and suitably draped. From the grand funeral arch to Lake street, the residents along Michigan avenue displayed the insignia of grief upon the fronts of their dwellings. Many of the trimmings were of an elaborate character. The palace of Bishop Duggan displayed the national banners of Ireland and America—the Harp associated with the Stars and Stripes. The procession was preceded by a band of music, followed by General Hooker and Alf Sully, and Generals Buford, Sweet, together with their respective staffs, the 8th and the 15th regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and the 6th United States volunteers.

nited States volunteers.

Then came the funeral car, with the followog gentlemen as pall-bearers: Hons. Lyman frumbull, J. Wentworth, T. C. Sherman, A Hoffman, and J. R. Jones. Then a guard of onor, mounted, as foliows: General Hunter, deneral Barnard, Brigadier-General Ramsey, drigadier General Caldwell, Brigadier General on, Captain Taylor, Adjutant Davis, Gen-l McCullum, General Howe, Townsend Ekin, wor Field, and Captain Penrose. Then folwed the relatives and family friends in ages: N. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith, Rev. riages: N. W. Edwards, C. N. Smith, Rev. Dr. Gurly, Judge Davis, and two clergy men. Then followed the Illinois delegation, the escort from Washington, consisting of Governor Ogle-by, J. Dubois, General Hwayne, O. Hatch, T. E. Lecnard, with Colonel Bowen, of Chicago, as Marshal, the Congressional delegation, with Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, United States Senate, the citizens, a committee of one hundred, the Mayor and Council, Judges of the courts, and members of the bar, the clergy, officers of the army and navy in uniform. Bancs of music were in various parts of the imposing line, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions, Tyler's and Elisworth's Zouaves, children of public schools,

The roof of the canopy is of oval form, covered with black velvet, festooned with white and silver fringe, studded with stars. At the head of the coffin stands a pedestal festooned head of the coffin stands a pedestal festooned with silver fringe. Surmounting the pedestal is a marble eagle, around which are clustered six flags. On each side of the pedestal will rest an Elysean vase filled with natural flowers. The sides of the dais incline upward, and are covered with black velvet and silver stars.

The dais is covered with flowers; the cornice is surmounted by eight black plumes; festoons of white silk are displayed; the cornice is adorned with black and silver fringe; the lambertain forms an arch between the columns on all sides; outside is black velvet and inside silk.

vening, and will remain open till seven o'clock o-morrow. Thousands are crowding thither o see for the last time the face of the dead The following choruses will be performed in

he rotunds:

"Happy and Blessed are They All."

"He that shall Endure to the End," &c.
And the choirate from St. Paul—

"Into Thy hands I commit my Spirit."

Every train entering the city brings hundreds
of people from neighboring cities and towns.
The number of people in the city at the time
he procession moved was about 250,000.

NEW YORK. May I.

New York, May I.

The Tribune's Raleigh correspondent gives the following description of the seeme at the last interview between Sherman and Johnston at Bennett's house, five miles beyond Durhane's Station, and thirty miles from Raleigh: The train bearing the Union Generals arrived at the house at 2 o'clock P. M. Johnston, with Capt. Wade Hampton and Major Preston, of his staff, with several other officers arrived about half. with several other officers, arrived about half-east two o'clock, and, after a very civil but t over-warm greeting between the officers, hoston and Sherman held a short private alk in a room set apart for the conference deanwhile the rebel officers withdrew to som ance and conversed among themselves, the on officers doing the same. Schofield and ward then joined in the conference, which sted one hour. Hampton having been re-sved of command, was not present; neither as Breckbridge. The arms and munitions of ar are to be delivered to our officers. he funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott took place

The funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott took place on the 30th ult. The church and street in front was filled with dense crowds. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by a long train of carriages, in which were numerous friends.

The Times special says: Nothing is ascertained of the whereabouts of Davis as to the route he has taken. It is believed he is travelling in cog for Txas, and will be captured before he gets there. From the information recived to-day it appears that the delay in the crived to-day it appears that the delay in the lirst negotiations between Sherman and John-ston was occasioned solely by an attempt on the part of Davis to include himself in the

Capitulation.

Washingron, May I.

General Sherman has started on a tour to
Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. That
part of his arms destined to be immediately part of his arm destined to be immediately cisbanded were already on the march to Petersburg and Richmond by the most direct route. It is due to Sherman to testify, that, from what I could see on my ride through North Carolina, meeting with citizens and soldiers of all ranks, he seems to have conquered twice—the second time by magnanimity, and so effectually that those I spoke with had already coupled a name so hated by them with sincere honor and reverence,

Sherman, by the South at least, seems likely o be remembered next to Lincoln as a pacificator. A prominent officer who came down on he same car with Gen. Grant from Raleigh rearts the following: General Grant, glancing at a newspaper con-

ining the report of Sherman's proposed ar-ngement having been submitted to the Presicism, said: "I regret the publication of Sherman's report at this time. Sherman has done too much for the country to be slighted now for a single mistake, not of treachery, of which Gen. Sherman is utterly incapable, but which grew out of sincere patriotism. I chose Sherman for the Western campaign because he was at that time the only one who had developed sufficient qualifications. Neither has any other since illustrated the some ability. Sherman's success at Goldsboro necessitated my own at Riebmond. When Sherman is fully understood the public tone must do him better justice." be public tone must do him better justice." Mrs. Lincoln is yet quite seriously indisposed, nd confined to her bed. Yesterday she was ble to sit up for a few moments. Only Dr. tone, the family physician, visits her regularly, at she is attended by numerous warm friends. Brevet Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, late of the the corps, has been assigned compand at

that the trial of the conspirators commenced periore the Military Commission in this cit everal days since. Representatives of the press are excluded from the Commission room out arrangements have been made to give official ret orts of the trial at the proper time.

It adds that the evidence is positive that a
the details of the assassination were careful

planned in Canada, and that men who were ormerly connected with the United States Go ernment were cognizant of it.

Admiral Porter has been relieved of the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadmand of the North ron at his own request.

New York, May 2.

The Herald's correspondent says Davis remained at Danville six days, under the greatest suspense, failing to hear from Lee, who was expected to reach that place and make the Staunton river his line of defence. The news of the surrender finally came, brought in by scouts, but was disbelieved. It was kept secret, however, as long as possible, and when it became known there was a panic. The next morning there was a general exodus. own there was a pane.

ere was a general exodus.

Stoneman's men were between Danville and reensboro, and fired on the train that carried Davis and his Cabinet away.

The Herald's correspondent says: The armies of Georgia and Tennessee are commander respectfully by Generals Slocum and Howard.

further progress of the preliminary examina-tions as to the assassination conspiracy, a rests are continually being made, and thus far the whole number taken into custody is nearly 300. The trial of these will be commenced, however, efore a military commission, and if, upon this learing, the same facts are brought out that tion the magnitude of the plot will astonish

ion, the magnitude the whole country.

It is not true as reported that Harrold has been tried. His trial is set for to-morrow.

That Doneherty, who commanded the debeen tried. His trial is set for to morrow.

Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the detachment of the 14th New York cavalry that assisted in capturing Booth, has been promoted to a Captainey by the Governor of New York. The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent of March 11. reports very fully the concluding scenes in the war between Brazil and Uraguay, and also furnishes a copy of the peace convention. and also furnishes a copy of the peace convention concluded at Montroideo, by virtue of which Ges. Flores was inaugurated provincial President of Uraguay.

Flores' new Cabinet was made up of men of experience and talent, and met with very general approval. Buenos Avres still maintained her course in the path of social progression.

urse in the path of social progress and olid improvement.

The Herald's Washington special says Chiefce Chase has gone South to reorganize the United States Courts.

The Times's Charleston correspondent says

fance.
The World's Washington special says: It is The World's Washington special says: It is understood that Messrs. Seward, Sewton, and Welles have Indicated a desire to be relieved of their respective positions on the 1st of July. The two former will probably be succeeded by Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Preston King, and the latter by J. W. Forney.

The World's Washington special says: Wade Hampton was the only General who refused to be included in Johnston's surrender. Johnston promptly relieved him, putting General Baker in con mand of all his cavalry. Hampton went off with Davis and Breckinridge, endeavoring to reach Mexico, it is thought. to reach Mexico, it is thought.

Oregon papers mention the hanging of fifteen horse-thieves and highwaymen in Wallawalla and Boise counties by lynch law within a short time. Vigilance Committees had a list of one hundred and fifty rogues who will be driven out of the country or punished.

Arizona advices to the 12th of April mention another fight with the Apaches, in which twelve Indians were killed and one soldier killed and one wouthed. The Indians fied.

Gilbert W. Hepkins, a member of the Arizonia Legislature, Carlos Smith, one of the officers of that body, and several other whites, had lately been murdered by the Indians.

Mining and business prosperous. The crops in California look well. The deposits at the mint during last month were about \$\$2\,225,000. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1. mint during last month were about \$2 225,000.

The steamer Sierra Nevada, from Portland and Victoria, arrived last evening with \$114,000 in cold.

Farmers in the Upper Valley feel so far assurdof immmediate peace as to commence putting seed in the ground. Little wheat was sown
last fall, and that crop will be light. Corn and
vegetables of all kinds can be raised with ordinary success, and the people will have supplies
sufficient for next winter.

The World's special from Raleigh the 27th
says: As neither Johnston nor Sherman exprected the previous terms would be accepted at
Washington, they were not surprised to find
Grant bringing them the rejection.

Grant bringing them the rejection.

By Johnston's request no civilians were pres-Breckinridge remained absent from the conference, and Grant did the same. The whole of the proceedings have been conducted by Sherman. Subordinate officers remained outside, discussing several battles in which they had been opposing each other. After a long talk the conference broke up with the result

Desertions have been enormous within the om Lee's army. The Commercial Advertiser says Chief-Justice Chase is about to visit North Carolina, and will extend his visit to other insurrectionary States. This is regarded as an indication of the restoration of the Federal Courts, when the confiscation law can be enforced.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Surgeon-General reports that Secretary Seward continues improving. His son had slight hemorrhage of his wound last night, but

regaining strength.
A delegation of Swiss citizens called on the President to-day, the Swiss Consul-General making an address, lamenting the death of the President, and congratulating the President on the overthrow of the rebellion. dent replied, thanking them for their sympathy.
Twenty-seven rebel flags, mostly surrendered
by Lee's army, were presented to the War Department to-day by General Gibbons, of the 4th corps.
The trial of Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs

The trial of Mary Harris, who shot Burroughs in January, is postponed from Wednesday to the 10th. She is in prison, suffering greatly from erysipelas in the face.

The Secretary of the Navy this evening forwarded to the Acting Rear admiral commanding the Western Blockade Squadron a congratulatory letter on the downfall of Mobile. Secretary Welles closes as follows:

"I am happy in extending to you and to those under your command, and the Major-General and those under his command, the congratulations of the Navy Department for the vicitory which places in our possession, with one exception, all the chief ports of the Southern Confederacy, and one that bids fair to be closing the naval contest of the rebellion."

St. Louis, May 2.

The Democrat's Cairo special says: The Mem-

The Democrat's Cairo special says: The Memphis Bulletin learns that Sunday last—probably the 23d—negotiations were progressing miles below Red river between Col. Spr chief of staff to Major-General Pope, and the au-thorities of the trans-Mississippi Department for the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces.

The Republican's Cairo special says General Chalmers was murdered by persons unknown, but more reliable information says it was done ont more reliable information says it was done by rebel soldiers.

A refugee from Tompkinsville brings the report that the rebel General Maury, late in command at Mobile, has been superseded by Gen. Gibson, who commanded a brigade at Spanish Fort. He says the demoralization among the rebels in that vicinity was very great, and that the rebel gunboats Morgan and Nashville were there, almost deserted by officers and men.

CHICAGO, May 2.

Until a late hour last night, crowds continued to pass through the Court-house in an incress-

to pass through the Court-house in an increasing stream. Many who came to see the remains of the late President were unable to do so on account of the pressure. During the afternoon and evening a large body of singers were retained in the rotunda, and performed appropriate pieces of sacred music. Up to a late hour to-day, long lines of people have been moving toward the Court-house entering a door bear to-day, long lines of people have been moving toward the Court-house, entering a door bearing the inscription, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son," and retiring by one on the other side, surmounted by the words, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon high places." Grouped around the coffin were evergreens and the choicest of white flowers, vases filled with roses, crosses of white flowers, and a green cross of white camelias with a green background resting on the white satin lid of the coffin; a wreath of camelias and white lillies, bedded in evergreens, rested on the foot of the coffin, and interspersed among all these were coffin, and interspersed among all these were rare bouquets of white flowers and wreaths of

It is everywhere admitted that never before has Chicago seen a day to correspond with that of yesterday. No public bereavement was ever so deeply felt by the people. Not only citi-zens from distant parts of Illinois, but many com adjacent States, have come here to take are well of the truly lamented dead.

The Wigwam in which Abraham Lincoln was rest nominated for the Presidency, the first bry of which is occupied as stores, possesses

nd party spirit has been entirely obliterated y the sad event which has caused the great eart of the nation to throb heavily at the por-A despatch has been received from Captain e stating that it is his mother's wish that

he Oak-ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, be the ermanent burial place of his father. This request will be complied with.

The Court-house was closed at eight o'clock this evening, when the remains were escorted the railroad station, the members of the common Council acting as pall bearers. The cortege was flanked by torch bearers in large cortege was hanked by torch bearers in large numbers. Very many persons were assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the train, which will arrive at Springfield to-mor-row morning at eight o'glock. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

ERIE, PA., May 2. Whilst acknowledging with protound humilation the absence of a proper demonstration of respect on the part of this city toward the remains of the President on its arrival last Priday, in justice to our citizens, who have ever delighted to honor the lamented dead whilst living, and who are second to none in devotion to the memory of the lamented patriot, requires publicity of the fact, that, in the midst of the preparations for the funeral, they were informed by the Superintendent of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad that the funeral escort had made a special request that no demonstration be made at this place in order that their committee might have rest and repose. The acquiescence with this unauthorized request is, therefore, the cause of the apparent neglect.

By order of the Mayor.

A man who was on one of the railroad trains Whilst acknowledging with pro

A man who was on one of the railroad trains A man who was on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry between Greensboro and Salisburg says that Jeff Davis was on the same train and on his way to Charlotte, but when learning that the road was cut above and below them, he with the other passengers escaped and returned to Greensboro. Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of the Satilda river. They are now scouting toward Augusta, Ga. with instructions that if they can hear of Jeff Davis or his treasure to follow him as long as there is a horse left. The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is engaged in clearing the mountain regions of bushwhackers, querillas, and horse-thieves, and they are making clean work of them. naking clean work of them.

New York, May 2.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding vesterday retired from command of the Brooklyn Navy Yark and turned it over to Acting Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, late commanding the Potomac squadron. Admiral Paulding has been commandant of the Brooklyn yard nearly four years. ears.
The Tribune's Washington special says: All

private and official papers belonging to Presi-dent Lincoln have been carefully collected, sealed up, and forwarded to Judge Davis, of sealed up, and forwarded to study butter, to Bloomington, Ill.

Hen. E. Sells, of Iowa, has resigned the sixth auditorship in the Postoffice Department and accepted the appointment of superintendent of the tenth Indian agency. His headquar-A party of litty rebel officers from Oid Capi-tol Pilson were to-day sent under a strong guard to Johnson's Island.

The War Department has directed that all civilians desiring to visit Fortress Monroe, City Pcint, or Richmond must go by Baltimore boots.

declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag to be pirates. They are to be pursued, and, if captured, treated as such.

The World's Washington special says: It is now understood that Messrs. Seward, Stanton, and Welles have indicated a desire to be relieved. of their respective portfolios on the 1st of July of the current fiscal year. The two former will be succeeded by Mr. Charles F. Adams and

Preston King, and the latter by John W. For-Anumber of unemployed gentlemen will be mustered out of the service in a week or two. It is thought that only about fifteen Major-Generals, sixty Brigadier-Generals, and one hundred and fifty Colonels will be retained. There is a report current here that the President has ordered a general jail delivery of all the political and State prisoners in the Old Capital Prison and Forts Warren and McHenry. General Grant announces that the headquarters of the armies of the United States will be established in Washington.

The Herald's special says: Letters from New Orleans allege that there are signs of a junction of the pro-slavery Union men with the secession sympathizers against the unconditional antislavery Union party. This is represented to be the probable status of the political parties throughout the South.

Secretary Usher has concluded not to leave Washington till the termination of his official career, when he will be succeeded by Senator Harlan. A number of unemployed gentlemen will be

President Johnston will not take up his resi-President Johnston will not take up his residence in the White House till it is tnoroughly painted and refurnished. It is not expected to be completed before the 1st of July.

From the estimates made some days ago it is believed that within the next month one-half of our forces can be dispensed with.

A Richmond correspondent says more citizens of Virginia contemplate moving North, from an impression that they can enjoy more freedom there than here. They apprehend persecution, so some extent, of the rights and privileges they formerly enjoy ed.

leges they formerly enjoyed.

Capt. Hatch, rebel Assistant Agent for exchange under Ould, has been arrested and committed to the Libby Prison on charges of the gravest character, concerning the affairs of both Union and rebel prisoners recently under his The World's Raleigh special says: Wade Hampton, who declined to be included in the surrender, notified Johnston to that effect, and the latter promptly relieved him, and appointed

Gen Baker, who promptly accepted the com-mand, and with all of Hampton's cavalry, surrendered. Hampton, it is thought, joined Jeff Davis and Breckinridge, and with them it is believed he is making his way to Mexico. lieved he is making his way to Mexico.

Washingtons, May 2.

An association has been formed here for the purpose of erecting in this city a suitable moniment to the late President. It proposes to raise \$160,000 by subscription. Ten dollars is the limited individual contribution. Such is the general solicitude to contribute for such a purpose that it is not doubted that the amount required can be promptly raised and the moniment erected. Persons throughout the country wishing to contribute are invited to send their contributions to W. G. Reggs.

The curt-martial of which Gen. Fresbie is President, is now in session here for the trial of B. G. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, who is charged with persuading rebel sol-WASHINGTON, May 2.

land, who is charged with persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, and arging them to return South and fight again as soon as exchanged, will not, it is thought, be dissolved upon the conclusion of his trial, but will be continued for the trial of Booth's ac-

The Star of this morning says: The circumstances under which the plot to burn Philadel-

rhia was discovered here, are about as follows:

On Friday evening last Sergeant A. P. Mc-Kinney at the Sixth-street wharf discovered two suspicious looking individuals lurking about. On Saturday evening these two men again made their appearance at the wharf. The Sergeant, while they were in conversation, got close enough to hear one of them inquire of the other: "Do you think they will meet tonight?" The reply was not heard, and the men again started off. Sergeant McKinney overtook them. One of the men, seeing they were followed, drew a pistol and fired at the Sergeant. The ball took effect in his right breast, inflicting a slight wound, and made their escape.

Sergeant McKinney discovered a letter upon the ground which the man who fired the pistol had pulled from his pocket with the weapon. This letter was sent to Colonel Ingram, and rerealed the diabolical plot to burn Philadeiphi n which a large number of conspirators were

o take part. Colonel Ingham immediately despatched offi-Colonel Ingham immediately despatched officers to the railroad station, where it was ascertained that men answering the description of
those who assailed the Sergeant had taken passage on the train. Information of the discovery of the plot was then telegraphed to Cadwaliader at Philadelphia. Facts are within the
knowledge of the authorities which show that
there are some 800 conspirators banded together
for the purpose of burning Philadelphia and
other Northern cities. The affair is undergoing
a thorough investigation.

CAIRO, May 2.

The steamer Henry Von Phul has arrived

The steamer Henry Von Phul has arri The steamer Henry Von Phul has arrived from New Orleans with two days later dates. The Times says on receipt of the news, on the night of the 24th, that the rebel ram had been blown up below the city, and that her crew had escaped, Captin James Starr, commanding the First brigade of cavalry forces of this department, with characteristic promptitude, despatched two squadrons of the 10th Illinois cavalry to scour the swamps in which the crew of the Webb had taken refuge.

turned over to the proper authorities here. Among the prisoners was one who said that he lighted the train that fired the magazine.

It is supposed that two or three more of the crew have eluded the pursuit of the cavalry, and are still in the swamps.

The steamer St. Mary, which was sunk by a torpedo several days ago in Mobile Bay, is being raised.

The Picayune learns that at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th, the steamer R. B. Hamilton, bound for Mobile, struck a torpedo and was completely wrecked. She had on board three companies of the 3d Michigan cavalry. Fifteen persons were killed and wounded. Six firemen were among the killed.

The Hamilton was a low-pressure boat, stem-wheeled. She struck a stem off where the St. Mary's lies, and the steamer N P. Banks had just passed the spot where the Florida accident occurred, the torpedo having floated in. The same paper learns from the same source, and it is entitled to credit, that General Canby has gone to Mobile for the purpose of receiving the surrender of Lieutenant-General Richard Tenlor and his army, which has been definitely. for the purpose of receiving Lieutenant-General Richard

As Gen. Forrest's command is subordinate to Confederate troops from the Chattahoochie to the Mississippi.

the Mississippi.

Gaiveston papers state that Major-General
Whorton had been shot by Coionel Baylor,
both of the Confederate armo.

Washington, May 2. It is understood that Assistant Socretary Harrington will soon go to Europe, taking with him specimens of the various American partment will soon be sent to Europe with pecimens of various American bonds for the urpose of explaining the advantage of these ans, and instructing bankers, &c., how to de Celonel Baden, of General Grant's staff, has

gone to Cairo to investigate the causes of the recent Sultana disaster.

It is the opinion of the American Consul and Bankers of Germany that there are now in the European markets between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 of our bonds, a sum as great as the parket will hear. The greatest proton of these 400,000,000 of our folias, a sum as given these narket will bear. The greatest portion of these conds are held by German capitalists and by the forman people, for investment.

The work of retrenchment goes bravely on the Navy Department has already commenced. o reduce expenses more largely than any other tranch of the public service. All the sailors in the nave yard and on vessels

there, whose terms of enlistment expire on or before the 10th day of July next, were to-day discharged. This includes almost all on the three monitors stationed here.

A court martial, of which Gen Park is President, met here to-day, to try the case of Congressman Harris, of the First district of Maryland, charged with urging paroled rebel officers and men to again take up arms against the Government.

After a formal organization, the court adjourned until to-morrow, when Harris, who was brought here on Saturday last from Lower Maryland, will be placed on trial. It is under-Maryland, will be placed on trial. It is understood that this court-martial will be continued even after Harris' case is disposed of.

The Richmond Whig of Yesterday has the following: The exodus from Richmond of persons and families under the recent order furnishing transportation to such as desire to leave for the interior of the State still continues, and a registry is kept at the post Quartermaster's in which is entered the names, residence, destination, and amount of baggage carried by each family or individual. The transportation is effected by railroad and ambulance teams.

The Episcopal churches yesterday were open generally, in accordance with the requirments

enerally, in accordance with the requirments of an order of Gen. Halleck, leaving clergynen and the alternative of appreciating them elves, or having their places supplied by other nipisters of the same denomination, who could e found willing to read the prescribed prayer or the President of the United States. The stated rectors filled the pulpits in nearly every instance, and read the prayer for the President and all in authority with some slight alterations in phraseology.

erations in phraseology.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] Special Departm to the Louisvine Journal, J Special Department of the Chicago and Alton According to a new arrangement the funeral train will arrive in the city at 8 o'clock to-mor-row morning. Mr. Lincoln's remains will be taken from the car at the Chicago and Alton depot, as it is now deemed impracticable to proceed with the train to the Great Westzen epot. It is to be regretted that such is the see, for the former arrangement seemed so ap-The decoration of the State-house has been

ne decoration of the stand-noise has oben pleted, and presents a grand and solemn earance to night. The hotels are crowded, visitors arrive on every train. The rush be but fairly commenced to morrow. overnor Bramlette and General Palmer will we in the morning in company with the tu-The President's body will lie in state from Vednesday at 9 o'clock till 9 o'clock Thursday.

The crowd began to assemble at 7 o'clock this morning in front of the Chicago and Alton depot, and on every adjacent street. Trains arrived early in the morning, loaded down with Every minute new accessions were made to the throng, and the rush soon became truly fearful. Balconies were full and house tops crowded. The funeral train was an hour be-At five minutes of eleven c'clock the pioneer

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., May 3, 10 A. M

At five minutes of eleven o'clock the pioneer engine arrived, and at nine precisely the funeral train, elegantly draped in mourning, slowly approached the depot. The beautiful coffin, containing the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln, was quietly lifted from the car and placed in a hearse, brought for the occasion from St. Louis.

It is mounted by eight rich and heavy plumes of raven darkness. Six black horses plumed with black were attached to the hearse. As the coffin was carried up the line to the hearse a regiment and two battalions of infantry stood at a

ment and two battalions of infantry stood at a menced in the following order: Military escort, commanded by Col. Henry Dean, band, Briga-dier-General John Cook and staff, Major-General Hooker and staff, pall bearers, hearse and guard of honor, relations and friends in carriages. Governor Oglesby and Illinois delegation, United States Senators and Representatives, Illinois State Legislature, Governor Thomas E. Bramlette and the Kentucky delegation, the committees of reception, judges of courts, clergy, officers of the army and navy, firemen of the city, and cliizens generally. The procession has just arrived at the State House, and the lamented dead is being carried into the Representatives' Hall, where it will be laid in state. The spectacle is grand, solemn, and measure al Hooker and staff, pall bearers, hearse and

KNOXVILLE, EAST TENN., May 2-10 P. M. KNOXVILLE, EAST TENN., May 2—10 P. M. Information received from Stomeman's cavalry says that Jeff Davis was at Yo kville, South Carolina, on the 28th ult., and Stomeman's forces came in the following day. Jeff has one day's start of Stomeman. Davis is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted, and commanded by Gen. Dibbrell.

He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breekinridge, and other notorieties, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and from the vengeance of the United States Government. It is hoped that General Sherman's forces will overtake and capture Davis, as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to contain specie.

posed to contain specie.

Nashville, May 3.

Gen. Thomas orders Maj. Gen. Rousean to send a summons to all bands of armed men and guerillas who are operating within his district o surrender upon the terms upon which Lee urrendered to Grant, otherwise they will be treated and proceeded against as outlaws.
Governor Brownlow has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and delivery of Isham G. Harris, formerly the rebel Governor of Transcent

The river is six feet and falling slowly.

sitting that every facility will be extended by the Government for all proper commercial transac tions, and, as a consequence of this fact, cotton ermits are at a heavy decline in this market -night.
The address delivered to the President by the

Selegation of the various Swiss residents con-ained the hope that the glorious success of the Union will bear on the preservation of all the other sister republics on the American continent.

To the great astonishment and indignation of To the great astonishment and indignation of the delegation, the Acting Secretary of State, to whom the copy of the address was communicated previous to its delivery, struck out, as being irrevelent, the above mentioned paragraph. The Herald's Mobile despatch of the 19th says: An officers on General Richard Taylor's staff arrived just now, with a flag of truce at Canby's headquarters, to made terms for the surrender of binself and the men under his command. Nothing is yet known of what transpired between the General and Taylor's aide de-camp.

on the night of the 24th, that the rebel ram had been blown up below the city, and that her crew had escaped, Captin James Starr, commanding the First brigade of cavalry forces of this department, with characteristic promptitude, despatched two squadrons of the 10th Illinois cavalry to scour the swamps in which the crew of the Webb had taken refuge.

The cavalry, under command of Captain Corry and Lieut. Smith, were on their way in precisely thirty minutes after the new was received, and arrived at a point near the wreck of the ram about 9 P M. on the 25th and at once began their search for the fugitive rebels, who plunged into the deepest recesses of the swamp on the approach of their pursuers. Capt. Reid was hard pressed, but succeeded in reaching the house of a citizen, who turned him over to the navy.

Capt. Corry arrived at the city after his tedious march at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, with twenty-six of the crew of the ram, who were turned over to the proper authorities here. Among the prisoners was one who said that he lighted the train that fired the magazine.

It is supposed that two or three more of the crew have cluded the pursuit of the cayalry, and are still in the swamps.

the precautions taken to prevent their commit-ting suicide is the padding of the head of each thickly with cotton so they can't butt their

This was suggested by the attempt made by Anis was suggested by the attempt made by Paine a few days since.

It appears that Ben. G. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, was arrested for persuading paroled prisoners from Lee's army to violate their paroles, and go back and join the rebels in arms.

Several of these prisoners testify to his giving them meney for this purpose, and unless he breaks down this testimony he will certainly be convicted. The punishment is death.

The World has a lengthy and graphic account of the plot against the rulers of the nation, which contains the following points: Booth was the original projector of the erime. It was seconded by parties in Canada, and was furnished with a murderous accomplice in Paine from that section. General Orders, No. 64, aunounce that the cadquarters of the armies of the United States established at Washington, by command of General Control of Contr

man who had the room over Vice President Johnson's. He ran away so hastily that he left all his arms and baggage; also a coat belonging to Booth. When Booth escaped and tiarroid went with mun. They reached Surrait's at midnight and stopped at Lloyd's hotel and got a bottle of whiskey, Booth remaining on his horse.

Harold went up stairs and got a carbine. Lloyd offered another, but Harold said Booth had broken his leg and couldn't carry it. As they rode off, Booth called out to Lloyd.

As they rode off, Booth called out to Lloyd, "We have murdered the President and Secreta-ry of State." They reached Dr. Mu'dd's house before sunrise, and Booth had his broken leg

set.

Spangler, the stage-carpenter; Alfred S. Arnold, of Baltimore, who claims to have backed out of the party; Captain Jett, who took Booth behind him on his horse; Alzerot, assigned to kill the Vice-President. nature with a certain negative power which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but kill the Vice-President.

An old-fashioned wooden band-box had to be split for splinters. Dr. Medd says he did not know who they were. The following accomplices are all under arrest except Surratt and Captain Jett:

Mrs. Surratt, the mistress of the conspirators;
McLaughlin, friend and confident of Rooth. this protection is imperfect, and cannot safely be relied on in unhealthy regions or under circumstances of mor than ordinary danger. Therefore it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense to provide against such contingencies by taking an antidote in advance; in other words by fortifying the system with a course of HOS-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most complete

Mr. Sorratt, the masters of the McLaughlin, friend and contident of Booth. Dr. Nudd, who set Booth's leg, Lloyd who entertained the assassins and gave them a carbine Samuel Coxter, who hid and fed Booth and Hurand with Rooth. Paine, who attempted captured with Booth. Paine, who attempted the life of Secretary Seward, and Mr. and Mr. Adams of Newport are believed to have assisted Booth. Mr. Wilson, of Newport, though cognizant of the crime, did not assist justice [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] digestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where

SPRINGFIELD, May 3, 9 P. M. All day a ceaseless throng has been pouring through the State House, and thousands have gazed upon the face of the dead. Yet there seems to be no end to the crowd. The coffin will not be closed until ten o'clock A. M. of affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the Thursday. At nine o'clock to-morrow the face | West Indies, and Australia the Bitters rank above all of the dead will be exposed to the public for the last time. The coffin rests upon an elegant funeral coxch, beneath a rich velvet canopy, and flowers and evergreens are strewn on the platform. With uncovered heads and hushed footfalls the people pass beneath the eanopy and gaze for a moment upon the face of Abraham Lincoln.

To morrow thousands of mourners will follow the remains to the tomb. The pageant will be grand and imposing. The crowd increases with the arrival of every train. Captain Robert Lincoln is here to attend the

funeral of his father.

New York, May 3.

Sergeant Boston Corbett, says the Post, writes to a friend in this city, under date of May 1st, as follows: My life has been threatened in the most bloodthirsty manner, but God is well able to keep me.

The Post's special says the Government will pay one hundred millions of dollars to discharged soldiers and others during the month of May. Forty million dollars of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed in April.

Applications for National Banks at Richmond, Savannah, Petersburg, and Charleston have been made to the Treasury Department.

There are 2,200 troops at Piker's Island who will be mustered out of the service this week. The Post's Washington correspondent says: Mr. Seward is so well that he is expected to take bis place in the Cabinet meeting in a few days. The newspaper accounts of the attempt to assassinate him were generally incorrect. Psyne, the assassin, only had an opportunity to strike one blow at Mr. Seward, who was at the moment sitting in bed. The knife struck the swelling over the fractured jaw, and did not touch the throat. At that instant, Robinson, the nurse, clutched Payne from behind, and did not for a moment let go his hold, although stabbed four times. Mr. Seward rolled off one More complete, perfect, and glorious than the conquest

the floor, feigning death. To Mr. Robinso Mr. Seward owes his life. This soldler is in th bospital here, and is doing well, though ver badly wounded. Mr. Seward now directs for eign despatches to Mr. Hunter. The Commercial's Washington special say Should not circumstances prevent, Lieutenau General Grant will review the troops which ave been under the direct co

tabbed four times. Mr. Seward rolled off o

Sherman not far from this metropolis very The 15th and 17th corps are expected h The 15th and 17th corps are expected here ria Richmond, and the other corps will soon start on their respective routes to the capital. After review the troops will be gradually marched away and mustered out unless it is found necessary to send a force to Texas. The regiments of the regular army, which are much reduced, will be recruited, and it is rumored that the veteran reserve corps is to be retained for provost duty.

Washingron, May 3

Washingron, May 3
The following officers comprise the Courtmartial for the trial of Hon. J. Hirris: MajorGeneral Foster, Major-General Parke, MajorGeneral Wilcox. Brevet Brigadier-General G. Bahre, Brigadier-General W. Gamble, Colonel Charles Aloright, of the 2024 Pennsylvania
volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel O. E. Babcock,
A. D. C. and Cautain of Engineers, and Major
Winthrop, Judge Advocate, all of whom were
present. The following officers were detailed,
but were not present: General Humphreys and at were not present: General Humphreys and sjor-General J. A. Rawlins. The charges and specifications against Harris are as follows: Charge—Violation of the 56th article of war. Specification 1. In this that B. G. Harris, a tizen of Maryland and member of Congress viz: the sum of two dollars, a public viz: Sergeant Richard Chapman and infantry, soldiers of the army of the so of Confederate States, then in rebellion ag and at war with the United States, the Harris then and there well knowing said man and Read to be soldiers of said arm

man and Read to be soldiers of said army, and at treating and offering to relieve as such, and at the same time advising and inclining them to continue in said army and make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring sympathy with the enemy, and his opposition to the Government of the United States and its efforts to suppress the rebellion, at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary county, Maryland, about the 26th day of April, 1865.

2. In this that Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and member of Congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect a public enemy to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and Private Read, soldiers of the so called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, by procuring them to be lodged and fed in a private house. This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bank ers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts, ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., and at war with the Child States, by proced
them to be lodged and fed in a private ho
and furnishing them with money therefor,
said Harris then and there well knowing
Chapman and Read as soldiers of the army
treating them and offering to give them me
as such, and at the same time advising and COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WEIGHT. 3 8 d wisly as such, and at the same time advising and inciting to continue in the same army and make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy, and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonard, St. Mary dences in its possession that he was the party assigned to commit that horrible crime.

The Tribune's Special says the assassin of the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonard, St. Mary county, Maryland, on or about April 26, 1865. See geant Wm. Chapman and Private W. Read company K. 32d Virginia infantry. Confederate army, were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the proceedings of which are as follows: These were brought forward two paroled rebel prisoners who were examined, and testified that Harris had at his residence given them money and advised them not to regard their paroles, and to continue in the same time advising and inciting to continue in the same time army and make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy, and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonard, St. Mary county, Maryland, on or about April 26, 1865. See geant Wm. Chapman and Private W. Read company & . 32d Virginia infantry. Confederate army, were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the proceedings of which are as follows: There were brought forward two paroled rebel prisoners who were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the proceedings of which are as follows: There were brought forward two paroled rebel prisoners who were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the proceedings of which are as follows: There were brought forward two paroled rebel prisoners who were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the proceedings of which are as follows: The were brought forward two paroled rebel prisoners who were examined and cross-examined yesterday, the p citing to continue in the same arm \$17,000,000! and with the witnesses a mutual enemy of t unit de winesses a mitual enemy of tubited States, and consequently not privileg to make exception to their testimony. To court then took a recess to deliberate upon the point, and the doors were closed till 1.45 o'cloc and upon re opening, the court adjourn till to-morrow.

and upon re opening, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

The Star says: Ex Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday evening. He arrived at Washington to-day with his daughter.

The 6th and other army corps of the Army of the Potomac have broken camp and are on the march to Washington. Sherman and staff were expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe to day, and proceed to this city.

Simon Cameron, Thaddens Stevens, and other prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, called on the President, and were introduced by Mr. Cameron, who addressed the President in a few concise remarks, assuring him of the implicit faith of the State of Pennsylvania in his ability and integrity. The President replied at some length, reiterating his future policy towards the late rebel States. He foreshadowed nothing more than is derived from speeches already ing more than is derived from speeches all published.

The funeral train arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. All the way from Chicago persons were gathered, and mourning emblems were everywhere displayed. An immense crowd was at the depot as the remains were conveyed to the capital, where the apartments were draped in the most elaborate and beautiful style. Deep solemnity prevailed. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired. Thousands of persons are here from the adjoining States.

Albany, May 3 The funeral train arrived here at 9

Hon. B. Burton, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, was shot in his house this morning by an assassin, and is reported dead. A man has been arrested on suspicion. PITHY BREVITIES. "Not for a day, but for all time"-PLANTAT ON BIT

Never be without Plantation Bitmers in the house "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." Thrice armed sgainst Disease is he who always ha PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Push

ia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, des

when you are well, or feel the first uppleasant indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BIT ness. They are a sure preventive and cure of Sto achic and Biliary derangements. m8 cod3&w MARRIED.

DIED. April 29th, Jane R., daughter of P. R. and Elizabeth

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The physical structure of the strongest human being

is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by

otective against all the epidemic and endemic mala-

dies that has ever been administered in any country.

As a remedy for Dispensia there is no medicine that

will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of In-

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be procured, does so volun-

tarily; for as surely as Truth exists this invaluable Ton

and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach

a healthy condition. To the Bilious it is also especially

recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constination it

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New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair

OTU anywhere. Best chance in the world to make a fortune. Everybody should know it. Don't fail it send same for circular containing fall particulars. Address J. W. STEPHENS, 259 Broadwa, N. Y. als w.

For the State Senate.

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nterest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail

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THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE I all Claims against the United States Governmen that may be left in his care. Will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs will obtain bountles and Pensions for those entitle thereto, also Prize Money due to Sallors and others. I will give strict attention to the collection of a Claims (whether formal or informal) contracted by Quarternacters or Commissarios of the United State Army, where Horses and other property have been taken for the benefit of the Government, where no receipt or vouchers were given.

No. 313 Jefferson street, south side between Third and Fourth street

between Inited and Fourth streets.

Hon Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Louisville,
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Army,
Hon. Ben. S. Crifee, Columbia, Ky.
E. P. Thomas, sr., Attorney at Law, Newcastle, Ky.
apl8 d3m&w3m

STOLEN-ON TUESDAY HIGHT, APRIL 4, from my farm, near Beard's Station, a light iron of a real Horse. Fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the eadie, and trok well in harness. I will sive 850 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and 850 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 198, Louisville, Ky. apl7 deckwif

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J. H. WINSLOW & CO.

100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PERS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,000! TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

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100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches. \$15 00 such.
100 Gold Watches. 70 00 cach.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches. 10 00 cach.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches. 10 00 such.
200 Chatches' and Chuts Siver Watches. 10 00 such.
2000 Chatchino Chaine & Necklaces 50 00 to 10 00 cach.
2000 Chatchino Chaine & Necklaces 50 00 to 10 00 such.
2000 Gold & Jet Revolving Brooches 4 00 to 6 00 cach.
2000 Gold, Uny x, and Jet Brooches. 4 00 to 6 00 cach.
2000 Ear Drops 'variety of styley. 4 00 to 6 00 cach.
2000 Sets Ladies' Jowellery (Gold
2000 Sets Ladies' Jowellery (Gold
2001 Set Drops 'variety of styley. 4 00 to 6 00 cach.
2008 Sets Ladies' Jowellery (Gold
2001 Set Drops 'variety of styley. 4 00 to 6 00 cach.
2008 Sets Ladies' Jowellery (Gold
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2001 Sets Ladies' Jowellery (Gold
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